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Is Brazil Going Fascist? Sly 'Legal' Means Reported; Red Scare Is Called Blind

Observers Declare Italy Is Model for Goal of Totalitarian State

Plan Legal Steps

Students of Situation Say Communist Peril Is Much Exaggerated

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fascism is being artfully imposed on Brazil, according to well-informed observers.

Legal justification for the existing de facto semi-fascist measures, and further steps in the direction of Italy's type of totalitarian state, is to be obtained by means of constitutional amendments, they say. These amendments would increase the President's power, among other things, set up class representation, add to the army and reinforce the position of the Roman Catholic Church.

The current Communist "scare," under which a "state of war" has been declared and renewed for a total period so far of six months, is seen partly as a blind for removing all opponents of fascism, while consolidating the new regime.

Many Discount Red Peril

Most reliable opinion agrees that the Communist peril is greatly overrated. There seem to be two classes of Communists in Brazil, first, a very small group led by Luiz Carlos Prestes, now in jail, who are genuine followers of Communist ideals. In many quarters, however, it is believed that Senhor Prestes is more sincere and honest than well informed, and that his Communism may be a poorly-digested form of the real thing.

In the second group are a number of very wealthy Brazilians, some of them recently in high offices of the nation, who adopted Communism, so it is said by not a few, in order to be on the right side when the Revolution came! These were opportunists who wished to save as much as they could of their world's goods while the saving was good.

On the other hand, there is offered another explanation which must be recorded, hard though it be to credit, because it is the opinion of men whose integrity of thought must be recognized.

Just a Tool of Power

This is that President Vargas and many of his more intimate advisers and followers have deliberately fostered this whole Communist scare in order to justify the increment in the power of the executive and central government which they desire.

This would suggest that the President, who came into power via the revolution of 1930 and who was elected constitutional president in 1934 is more personalist and selfish than patriotic and idealist. Many conversations with Brazilians and foreigners resident in Brazil give this more or less composite picture of the President.

He is looked upon as honest, and patriotic and as a most able and astute politician whose biggest faults are, first, his love of power, or of staying in power—which they say he cares for for patriotic purposes—and second his lack of a fixed and will thought out political philosophy and program. But both of these are characteristics of many politicians the world over and especially of all Brazil. He differs mainly in that he is looked upon as personally honest.

Vargas Status in Doubt

On the other hand, one or two have expressed the opinion that President Vargas has lost control of the situation and that the Minister of War is perhaps the strongest man in Brazil at the moment. To contradict this, however, is the comment of another competent observers that Dr. Vargas is so astute that he will allow such an impression to become current in order to carry out his deeper plans and that when he feels ready he will strike and openly regain the control which he seems to have lost.

The artificiality of the Communist peril as demonstrated by the movement of November of 1935 seems to be confirmed by efforts to discover among the masses, causes for discontent, grumbling and grave dissatisfaction. Talks with members of the proletariat in a large Brazilian city are all negative. Nowhere does one see or hear of any situation which might give rise to a mass Communist movement.

Jobs Go Begging

In fact, Brazil is sorely in need of workers and those that are here sell their services at premiums. The

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Whither?

IS BRAZIL headed toward a full-blown Fascist regime? This question is raised and answered in part on the basis of opinion within Brazil, by a writer of authority recently returned from an extensive tour of Latin America.

English, a-Ba As It Is Spoken In United States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—What three centuries of use have done to the English language—at least as much of it as lies from A to Ba—is revealed by the editors of the "Dictionary of American English" in the first section of their work to be published Sept. 8 by the University of Chicago Press.

Eleven years of scholarly enterprise on the part of Sir William Craigie, editor of the Oxford English dictionary, and an expert staff assisting him here, are at last bearing fruit in publication. Five years more of intensive editing and the remainder of the dictionary should be off the presses, and then libraries of the world will have a work which shows changes in English speech as a result of its being transplanted to American soil in 1607.

Not Glossary of Slang

The new dictionary is not a glossary of slang or Americanisms. It contains only words which attained respectable social standing in the language before 1900.

There are various classes. One consists of English words that took on new meanings in the United States to describe new institutions and landscapes, like "capitol" for seat of government, "creek' for a small stream. Another includes American colloquialisms. Such a word was the adverb "awfully," derived from the word meaning awe-inspiring. One Mary Dewees wrote in her journal in 1788, with feminine superlative, "It was really awfully pleasing to behold the clouds," and the dictionary now quotes her comment to mark the change in usage of one English word.

Other words, like "baggage," declined in use in the mother country but became current in the new world, and took on a variety of new partners in such compounds as baggage-room, baggage-master, baggage-car. American inventiveness shows itself particularly in the making of new hyphenated combinations, the editors of the dictionary note. A striking one is bee-line. The settlers brought the first bees to this country from England and with them the noun,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

League Plan Puts Arms At Geneva's Call

New Zealand Wants States to Hold Plebiscites on Military Backing

Calls for Showdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 2—New Zealand's propositions for reform of the League are considered the most notable advance toward clarification of the world's problems yet presented. For they would elicit the definite pledge of a plebiscite by the peoples as distinct from the governments, to support full sanctions against an aggressor state. They also propose the automatic employment of national armies in the international cause at the behest of Geneva.

For A Showdown

Here is the question put in its plainest form. It should result in a showdown. If the peoples are indeed prepared to accept the present engagements of Article XVI they should have the opportunity of saying so, unmistakably and irrevocably. And if they consent to such an obligation they must be prepared in the last resort to fight. They should know in advance that the armed forces of their country are placed unreservedly at the disposition of the League.

It was precisely because there was ambiguity in the recent Ethiopian experiment that the League started a policy which it found itself unable to carry to a logical consequence.

Will Nations Do It?

While it is doubtful whether members of the League and non-members will in fact organize such national plebiscites as New Zealand requests, their governments can scarcely escape from the obligations put upon them to give unambiguous replies to the vital question—namely, will they agree in future to place their armies and navies in the service of the league against any nation condemned as an "aggressor"?

Welcome Initiative

On the whole, this New Zealand initiative is welcome here. It is true that many League supporters think it is premature to endeavor to pin down the countries to an inescapable course of action in hypothetical circumstances, and they would prefer to allow public opinion to develop before making such an appeal. But, while this might have been the wiser course before the failure of the recent policy of the League on sanctions it is now felt impossible to leave matters in a state of uncertainty.

GENEVA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Norway, recommended creation of a permanent disarmament commission composed of representatives of all states.

Latvia joined Scandinavia in advocating a campaign to make the League universal.

Norway also urged international economic conferences on the theory that their success would remove some of the causes of war.

Tragic Spain: Its Conflicting Forces and Fears

Years of Despotic Suppression Form Background for Today's Combat Between Extremes

Each Faction Claims Panacea

Behind the scenes of grim destruction that have been presented daily for more than six weeks to a horrified world in reports from Spain lies a story of human weakness, of fears, hates and despairs that is known only to those who know Spain. An attempt to clarify these deeper causes of strife is made by an authoritative correspondent, who, after long years of residence in the country, has learned to know the Spanish people, their many noble qualities, and their weaker traits which have led them into many a national crisis. His analysis reveals the conflicting forces, the fear and hatred arising from long suppression, together with certain brutalizing forces active in Spain, which have led to the present civil strife. The article is concerned with the deeper origin of recent events, and the lesson they hold not only for emerging Spain but for the whole world.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Victory for the Government forces would mean the salvation of France from Fascism, according to Indalecio Prieto, one of Spain's moderate politicians.

Gen. Francisco Franco and his supporters daily repeat the opposite formula: that the insurgents are saving western Europe from communism.

Why, everybody is asking, are both sides butchering one another so needlessly and yet so whole-heartedly in order to do this?

The answer is *fear*. Fear lest Spaniards should once more be thought cowardly, lest the world once more laugh at shameful capitulations, this is in the heart of every Spanish fanatic. And *hate*. Hate of the poor for the rich, hatred of the rich for those who reach out for their daily bread.

Fear and Hate Do It

Fear at being laughed at by the world has created the feeling of inferiority from which Spaniards individually and all Spain collectively suffer. Class hatred has brought it into action. Neither communism nor fascism plays any more than a secondary part in the civil war. This is what every impartially minded Spaniard will tell you.

Since the invasion of Spain by Napoleon's armies, the disgraceful pandering of the Spanish aristocracy to the French, the loss of the American colonies, the massacre of July, 1921, at Anual, Morocco, Iberian memories have constantly harked back to the "glorious past when the sun never set on the world's greatest empire." That Spaniards should ever be pictured merely as a race of bull-fighters or players of the castanet, this has rankled unbelievably. Today every Spaniard, a born

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London Urges Neutrality: Page 2.
Rebel Guns Shatter Irun: Page 2.

Publishers' Wide World

Centers of Spanish Revolt

Upper—City Gate, Burgos, Spain, One of the Rebel Headquarters. Lower—Members of Loyalist Militia Shown Behind a Street Barricade in Barcelona

U. S. Deficit Outstrips Estimates

Treasury Figures Show It Running Billion Ahead for '36-'37

National Debt Up And So Is Revenue

President Blames Bonus and AAA Tax Loss for Poor Showing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—On the basis of Treasury figures issued today by President Roosevelt in an annual mid-year revision of the January budget estimates, the nation can learn more or less where its governmental finances stand. Diligent scrutiny of the mass of important statistics discloses the following salient calculations:

That the deficit for 1936-37, the fiscal year that is now two months old, is now estimated at $2,096,996,300—or over $1,000,000,000 deeper in the red than when forecast by President Roosevelt in January.

However, in that estimate the President omitted any estimates for recovery and relief. Recent treasury estimates placed the probable 1937 deficit at around $3,000,000,000. This is reduced $1,000,000,000 by today's figures. But there is a loophole. President Roosevelt also estimates that an added $500,000,000 may be needed for drought and relief spending. Therefore the 1937 deficit may be around $2,500,000,000, in which case it will be the smallest in the Roosevelt term of office.

That the deficit for 1935-36, the fiscal year just ended, ran to $4,763,841,642.48, which is about $1,500,000,000 greater than President Roosevelt's estimate in January, and is the largest deficit in American peacetime history.

Two Loopholes Left

That, by leaving out debt retirement and veterans' bonds from these deficits, it is possible for President Roosevelt to validate his claim of "annually declining deficits." But the same kind of deductions, based on the claim that the expenditures will be paid in future years, might be made at any time to juggle annual deficits.

The plain facts are that the Federal Governmnt was in the red nearly $5,000,000,000 in 1935-36, and presumably will be in deficit about $2,000,000,000 in the period including the last six months of this presidential term and the first six months of the next.

That governmental borrowing in the pre-election weeks just ahead is likely to be far less than at any time during the Roosevelt Administration. President Roosevelt announces his intention of financing the currently incurred $2,000,000,000 deficit not by appeals to the money market, but to the tune of $1,106,996,300 from the working cash balance of the treasury.

Used Simply as a Plug

Much of this money comes from recoverable assets, which it had been understood would be used not for running expenses but to reduce the national debt. In this instance, they will be used not to reduce the debt but to prevent it getting larger.

That improving business conditions are reflected by ever-increasing revenues, exceeding estimates. Internal revenue in 1936-37 is now calculated at $5,074,691,000. Actual internal revenue in 1935-36 came to $3,512,851,608.15. The 1936-37 figure brings American internal revenue to an unprecedented peak.

That the national debt by June 30, 1937, according to these figures will rise to $34,188,543,494. This is a net increase of only $410,00,000 over the actual figure on June 30, 1936, but the difference is to be made up by decreasing the working balance in the general fund. However, despite this use of cash-on-hand, the national debt balances are to be compared with President Roosevelt's pre-bonus estimates, last January, of a public debt of $30,993,00,00 in mid-1936, and $31,31,000,00 in mid-1937.

Fuel for the Republicans

President Roosevelt's new figures were immediately attacked by the Republicans almost before they had been distributed to newspaper offices. Representative Chester C. Bolton of Ohio called the summation "The New Deal's semi-annual fiscal juggle." He particularly attacked the prospective use of the Treasury's cash balance to pay for running expenses. "In other words," Mr. Bolton said, "the Treasury will, for the desperate purposes of new deal politics, reduce inflationary borrowing to begin spending capital."

However, the validity of some of these criticisms was challenged. It was pointed out that there is precious little difference between using repayments to reduce national debt incurred this year or last year. The present plan is to use the money to prevent a larger national debt at the end of the next fiscal year, which presumably is the only use to which these funds could legally be put.

When the Blow Came

The earthquake in federal financing brought by the bonus and the Supreme Court's AAA decision is summarized in the President's re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The text of President Roosevelt's budget statement: Page 5.

Coughlin Rebuked By Vatican Paper For Radio Speech

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Osservatore Romano, authoritative Vatican organ, today publicly criticized the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's recent speech assailing President Roosevelt as "a liar and betrayer."

Prelates, however, said the Rev. Mr. Coughlin was free to continue his political activities, provided he does not denounce public authority.

Issued Apology

The radio priest has issued an apology for terming the President "a liar and betrayer" in an address before the Townsend plan convention in Cleveland. He said he spoke of "Candidate Roosevelt" and not of the President of the United States.

The recent visit to the Pope of Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's ecclesiastical superior, gave rise to reports that the radio priest might be reprimanded.

However, Bishop Gallagher, following his audience with the Pope, declared the pontiff had not so much as mentioned the Coughlin case.

Vatican prelates, nevertheless, have stated the Holy See was far from pleased with the incident.

The Editorial

The Osservatore Romano editorial, which prelates said was not to be considered official or semi-official, stated:

"In some American newspapers it has been said that when Bishop Gallagher (Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit) was in Rome he was given to understand the Holy See approved completely the activities of Father Coughlin.

"That is not true. Bishop Gallagher knows very well what was said to him on that matter.

"The Holy See wishes to respect all liberties and all conveniences.

"It is extremely notable that an orator offends when he inveighs against persons who represent supreme social authority, with the evident danger of disturbing the respect due the authorities themselves by the people.

"The inconvenience is greater as well as more evident when the speaker is a priest."

In high Vatican circles, it was stressd the Osservatore comment did not mean the Vatican wholly disapproved of the Detroit radio priest.

The Vatican, it was stated, approved the work the Rev. Fr. Coughlin has done in interpreting the Pope's encyclicals on economic matters to the public.

Japan in New Attack On Naval Limitations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 2—Japan formally notified Britain today that it intended to retain 15,598 tons of submarines in addition to the 52,700 tons permitted under the expiring London naval treaty of 1930.

The Japanese action is the reply to the British invocation of the escalator clause of the same treaty to permit retention of 40,000 tons of destroyers. In effect Japan announces by the move that submarines are more important to it than destroyers and that it will match the British action in one category by action in another.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The already seriously weakened restraints of the 1930 naval treaty on naval competition received another serious shock today in Japan's announced intention to add 15,598 tons to its submarine quota. Informed quarters recognized it as probably the opening wedge to a complete abandonment of the scrapping provisions of the old treaty.

While the implications of Japan's action are fully realized, they come as no real surprise. Naval circles, here as well as in England and Japan, have weeks since come to the conclusion that the scrapping of usable naval tonnage in accordance with treaty obligations is undesirable in view of the fact that beginning Jan. 1, 1937, all limits are off. Why, they all ask, scrap ships on Dec. 31 and then start in to replace them the next day?

Answers Scrapping Problem

So generally has this point of view been accepted among navalists that it has been tacitly assumed that only ships actually too old to be worth saving would be scrapped, regardless of the treaty. The only real problem, so far as the naval experts have been concerned, has been the method of achieving exemption from the requirements of the treaty. Japan's action goes a long way to solve this for British and American navies.

Strictly speaking Britain's announced intent to add 40,000 tons to its destroyer quota gave the right to all other signatories of the treaty (Japan and the United States) to a

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Australians Face Rush to Produce New Film Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Australia's film industry is discarding its swaddling clothes, but its infancy has been prolonged and, despite the succoring of quota legislation, its steps are still faltering in the big world of motion picture production.

The Victorian Cinematograph Films (Australian Quota) Act has now become effective and during the next 12 months 5 per cent of all films shown must come out of Australian studios. For a start this is a rather tall order, for 5 per cent of the total works out at about 30 films. Exhibitors, however, must find them or render themselves liable to a fine of £100.

Equipment Needs Improvement

Critics of the quota legislation are quite ready to admit that it would be a good thing to establish an Australian film industry. But they are not quite so ready to agree that the good deed should be done by forcing poor films on the public, as seems certain to happen.

Technical equipment in Australian studios has yet to be improved

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, Sept. 2

Poland—'Strong Man' Decorated in Europe

The Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor, highest award at the disposal of France, is pinned on the already well decorated chest of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigley, inspector general of Poland's army, by President of France Albert Lebrun himself, as France continues to court the military support of Poland.

Sham battles by France's finest and best equipped troops continue into their second day, to impress the Polish visitors with France's military might. After the fashion show, dickers are expected to begin over revival of the old Franco-Polish military alliance.

Longer service for the French army is predicted in Paris, while the Navy talks of a new seaplane base at Boulogne.

Lloyd George—Tries His Hand With Reich

David Lloyd George again turns to Germany in his perpetual search for a perfect unemployment remedy for Britain. This time he is expected to see Reichsführer Hitler. His trip is at the invitation of Joachim Von Ribbentrop, ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James's. Mr. Lloyd George bases his hopes for return to power and prominence on discovery of a sure cure for unemployment. Time and again since his post-war eclipse he has offered recovery plans to the British electorate. But his once vast following is now reduced to very few.

Trotzky—Norway Allows Him Four Rooms

Norway, refusing to deport Leon Trotzky, as demanded by Soviet Russia, chooses the humble accommodations of three rooms and a kitchen as the place of the exiled Communist's internment. Here Mr. Trotzky and his wife will be subjected to somewhat more rigid control than ever before since his expulsion from a Russia which under Joseph Stalin became far too conservative for him.

The spotlight of world attention continues to play on the head of Trotzky alone of all the prominent leaders who have been cast aside by Soviet Russia. His slight figure and violent thought irritate Moscow more than all the capitalists, fascists and dictators of the outside world. He seriously has threatened the authority of Moscow among Communists. For which very reason the capitalist world protects him where otherwise it might not. In his tiny farm house he will be quite safe from Soviet vengeance, although his activities may for a time be curbed.

Strikes—Newsmen's Agreement Effected

Spokesmen for William Randolph Hearst vigorously deny from New York that a Hearst newspaper has made any concessions to organized labor. Yet in Milwaukee, Wis., striking editorial workers of Mr. Hearst's Wisconsin News are back at their desks under a new agreement thoroughly satisfactory to themselves and to the Milwaukee Federated Trades council, which arranged the settlement.

Terms of the settlement include guaranteed wage scales, vacation with full pay, guaranteed dismissal bonuses, and re-employment of striking employees without discrimination. The Hearst organization did not openly recognize the Newspaper Guild, union of editorial writ-

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Wasps From Hungary Help Canadian Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Some 1,500,000 Hungarian wasps were transported recently in a Dutch plane from Budapest to London on their way to Canada, where their services are required to defend crops against the attacks of Colorado beetles and other insects.

These Hungarian wasps were collected by 200 Hungarian workers in one month. They did not, however, chase wasps with butterfly-nets on the Hungarian pustas.

Economics in the Campaign

The Union Party and the Banking Function—Do the Bankers 'Make' Money?—The Hen and the Egg

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

BEFORE New England audiences Mr. Lemke has lately been fulminating against the bankers. Not for their excessive confidence during the boom decade. Not for any mistakes of which any of their number might have been guilty in performance of their duties. Not for the competitive calling in of loans which succeeded the competitive search for borrowers. No, the new charge, forsooth, is that the bankers "make" money in the physical sense. It is an indictment of the function of bankers, not of their conduct. To those who have lately come to realize the banking function, it is thought of as nothing short of nefarious.

Mr. Lemke's theme is, of course, the subject of economic sermons by his chief backer, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin. It used to be my lot to hear or read on the Monday following a Coughlin sermon a horrified demand from caller or reader that I should enlist in the army which was exposing the magicians. For to many mentalities the lending of "made" money—and at interest, too—has come to wear all the appearance of forgery.

It is perfectly true that the banks as a system do "make" money in this physical sense. They "make" it by, e. g., extending loans. Some years ago, in an endeavor to persuade the Hoover administration to pursue a more vigorous anti-deflation policy, I tried to discourse on this function.

Editor Didn't Like It

To my editor the idea seemed so fantastic as to be unbelievable. Perhaps the exposition was lamely written. Anyway, it wasn't printed. The notion still prevailed that the money lent by bankers was the money originally deposited by depositors. This, indeed, is still the general verdict of the banking community.

The argument is a perfect example of the hen and the egg controversy. But for confirmation of the bank-made money thesis I can adduce the head of the greatest bank in the world, Mr. Reginald McKenna of the Midland Bank, London. In an address some years ago Mr. McKenna said:

> The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is affected. Every bank loan creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan destroys one.

The proof of Mr. McKenna's words appears in the bank statements. Total deposits of all American banks on March 4 this year amounted to close to $50,000,000,000. In the same month there was less than $6,000,000,000 of currency in entire circulation.

Where Did It Originate?

Clearly there could have been no pre-existing deposit of currency to make up this large amount of deposits. So we call such money check money, bank credit, deposit currency.

How did it come into being? How, if it not by the action of banks in advancing loans?

Let us, however, keep firmly in our thoughts the picture of the banking system as one great bank. Then we shall see that this creation of deposit money is a dual function. There is the creator, the bank; there is the borrower, the business man. The two make a loan possible. The business man comes along with all the means for creating wealth, or business activity. But he requires money in advance to bring all the factors together. Raw materials, for instance, have to be paid for in advance.

So the business man produces evidence of potential

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London Wins Lisbon To Neutrality Stand

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Portugal, prodded by a traditionally friendly Great Britain, today agreed conditionally to serve on the proposed international Spanish neutrality committee.

The cheering news, said informed sources, arrived after a four-hour session in which the cabinet grappled with a multitude of European problems.

Portugal also reassured Great Britain that she was maintaining a strict arms embargo toward Spain.

Want Definition

The Lisbon authorities stated that they favored the co-ordinating committee on non-intervention, providing its "scope and competence" was clearly defined before it meets.

Late today, Great Britain consulted France on the next neutrality move and instructed its chargé d'Affaires at Berlin to press for a German response on participation on the committee.

The ministry met for two hours this morning without announcing definite decisions and returned to 10 Downing street for an afternoon conference.

Eden Absent

Sir John Simon, home secretary, presided at the sessions in the absence of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Viscount Cranborne, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, is representing Mr. Eden.

The nonintervention committee, now comprising eleven nations, hopes to foster exchange of neutrality information and to consider steps to end reported atrocities and property destruction in the civil war, authoritative informants stated.

Rebel Guns Shatter Buildings in Irun; Loyalists Hold Out

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

IRUN, Spain, Sept. 2—Renewed bombardment of Irun by rebel land, sea and air forces was ordered today as Fascist commanders sought to shatter the single remaining line of government defenses.

Heavy fog over the entire battle sector prevented early operations and gave a brief rest to battered government defenders formed in a hastily-patched line along a hill crest

Mola's Reinforcements

Gen. Emilio Mola, fascist commander, installed reinforcements in advanced positions in the valley before the only remaining hill in possession of the government militiamen.

Warships of the rebel fleet lay off the coast ready to engage in the renewed assault.

The Socialist defending forces, meanwhile, were cheered by news of construction of a new airdrome at San Sebastian to which the Madrid Administration was ready to rush government fighting planes.

Two thousand government volunteers began work on the airfield in the suburbs of San Sebastian and were reported to have made much progress during a short period. The hastily-constructed airdrome was planned to furnish government planes with a base from which counter air attacks might be directed against the insurgents.

At the same time, the militiamen reported a "final assault" on the rebel stronghold at Oviedo had been balked by the fog but surrender of the insurgent garrison was "imminent."

The single ridge with the single line of redoubts was the only remaining government defense between the rebels and Irun.

Demolish Outer Defenses

The outer defenses lay demolished after days of heavy bombardment by rebel artillery and planes. The big guns of the invaders, pushed forward slowly over the slopes, were trained on the ridge.

Capture of the sole remaining hill, however, would not end the fighting, Government supporters asserted.

"We are ready to battle in the streets of Irun until the last man is dead," a Government commander declared.

The Government militia — shattered and torn—was pushed back slowly under a relentless rain of steel yesterday as the fascists drove ahead toward the capture of Irun.

Destruction

Rebel shells and bombs killed, wounded and destroyed as the insurgent forces sought to occupy this northern coastal city in their effort to gain a seaport, free hostages, and capture gasoline stores.

Waves of government reinforcements rolled into the holes which rebel shells tore in the defending lines. New contingents rushed forward in a vain attempt to halt or slow up the fascist advance.

The defending lines held atop the hill and rebel officers signaled finally a halt to the gunners on the opposite slopes.

Fascist hostages struggled and writhed in their chains in exposed areas as the fighting planes of their own forces soared overhead with their cargoes of bombs.

27 Buildings Wrecked

Twenty-seven buildings were wrecked during the air raids, the militiamen declared. Two persons died inside one structure. Many—their numbers uncounted — were wounded.

Across the Franco-Spanish frontier, families of the defenders watched the flares of battle and listened to the growl of field guns.

Houses in French territory shook during the bombardment. One rebel shell fell in Behobie, France, but caused no damage.

The rebels asked again: "Surrender?"

The government forces replied once more: "Never."

So the lines of steel and men formed for what may be the decisive engagement.

Plane Detectors Foil New Rebel Attack By Air on Madrid

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Sept. 2—Socialist Spain replied to a fascist demand for surrender with a military parade of 100,000 armed militiamen today.

Crowds watching the military review applauded the marching soldiers—now organized into the "Workers National Republican Guard." Many were formerly enlisted in the Spanish civil guard forces.

The War ministry declared government fliers had discovered and bombed an important rebel airdrome at Olmedo, 25 miles south of the provincial capital of Valladolid.

Additional attacks by fighting planes were concentrated on the rebel strongholds of Seville, Cordoba, and Granada, the ministry asserted.

Additional anti-aircraft guns and airplane detectors were placed on the top of Madrid's highest buildings following the fourth air raid by rebel planes early yesterday.

The effective use of the guns foiled the latest attempt to bombard the city, officials said.

The detectors picked up the noise of the planes' engines just before dawn and automobiles equipped with powerful sirens raced through the streets to warn the populace.

As the planes came within range, searchlights sought them out and the guns began to roar.

The fascist ships dropped a few bombs, then found the locality too hot and turned to race away. Besides the bombs, the planes showered leaflets urging the government supporters to surrender.

A fresh campaign against voluntarily imprisoned rebels in the historic Alcazar at Toledo was begun. Government officers planned to dynamite the structure, inside whose sturdy walls are approximately 1700 men, women and children.

Carefully prepared tunnels were being dug to lay 20 tons of explosive underneath the walls. After the preparations have been completed, Government commanders were to make a final appeal for the rebels to surrender.

Tragic Spain: Its Conflicting Forces and Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

actor, is saying: Now we will show the world what Spain can do!

Profoundly conscious of the negative part played by the Spanish aristocracy in 1931, when a few stout hearts might have saved the throne, Dr. Albinana and young Primo de Rivera organized groups of Señoritas as careless of their own lives as they were callous in slaying. Every slain communist wiped out a little of the stain of cowardice. How desperately eager they became to kill was proved when, throwing politics to the wind, the fascists actually made common cause in Madrid and Malega with anarchists. These desperados became boon companions.

To morbid feelings of inferiority, encouraged by the church, must be added the habit of dwelling on images depicting suffering of a physical and moral kind. Millions of crucifixion scenes, pictures of Ribera, Goya and other painters, the profuse portrayal of corpses and wounds in illustrated papers, all these contribute towards a brutalizing element nourished by the sight of blood flowing from a thousand bullfights.

School of Bullfight

There is no gainsaying that the bullfight, especially up-country, is a school for cruelty. Passions get beyond all control at village "becerradas" when young bulls are slain with the utmost cruelty to the applause of village maidens, laughing at the animal's agonies—and incidentally feeding the vanity of the would-be "matador" who dreams of future laurels as a professional. Mothers hold up their babies to see the "sport."

Compassion has rarely been taught practically, feelingly, by anybody in Spain. The Madrid S. P. C. A. counted 74 members three months ago, the earlier members having been threatened with ex-communication some years ago if they continued to "improve the people under a non-Catholic banner."

Religious despotism exercised in Spain for centuries on helpless, resentful individuals has fomented a degree of fear and hate beyond the understanding of those who have not penetrated deep into the life of the people. In Spain the Roman Catholic church lives a life as separate from the great body governed by Rome as does the average Spaniard live his own exclusive life.

Why Reds Hate Church

Hatred for the church, professed by the Communists, lies mainly in the fact not that its servants should have failed to practice charitable deeds, but that they exacted obedience in return. They accused them of methodical blackmail, of the use of the pulpit and the confessional for political purposes, of holding a watching brief for the capitalists. "Confess to us or we will ruin you"—this sums up the attitude of the priests, and more especially the Jesuits, according to the Communists.

As a result of the Moorish domination, of the persecution of the Jews and the Inquisition, the confessional has helped to divide society. It has thrown families upon their own resources, kept them to themselves. Spaniards, despite a world-wide reputation, dare not practice domestic hospitality. They are afraid. Whereas they are kind to needy next-of-kin, with whom they may live in patriarchal communion, they look askance at the outsider. They fear and distrust him, as a shy child does the stranger.

Real friendship is comparatively rare. Only loose acquaintance with fellow humans can develop out of intercourse in cafés, the hothouse of political passions. Rather than understand, men often fear one another. And when ties are so loose, slaughter seems less terrible.

This, then, applies mainly to the middle classes. The life of the worker runs on different lines. Under the monarchy the industrial worker was not badly off. Living was cheap and he rubbed elbows only with those of his kind. Peasants, however, worked 16 hours a day for starvation wages, in the midst of plenty. The village bosses patted them on the back and allowed the friendly intercourse which, though superficial, means so much to Spanish pride.

Then agricultural Spain was awakened by the Republic.

The absentee landlord and the condescending village 'squire are marked down for revenge. Wherever the worker has fawned and cringed in the past, he is now showing his hate. Years, indeed centuries, of repressed indignation have done their work. Often the peasant and the industrial worker could be heard affirming the conviction that Spain's misfortunes were due to the fact that the people did not take matters into their own handes in 1931 and massacre "100,000 rich."

Passion for Politics

The Spaniard's passion for politics has always been a scourge of the nation. Because every Spaniard seeks security, many look to the State to find a sinecure—jobs from which they can draw pay without undue work, leaving them free to apply their energies elsewhere. Every child is therefore born a candidate to the civil services into which to enter by political wire-pulling. Failing this, he becomes a priest, an army officer, a municipal employee or holder of a job with an assured income. The fascist forces are now fighting to keep the pick of these jobs while the Madrid Government is sweeping the ministerial department clean of the old gang.

That the workers of Spain should be determined to make a clean sweep of every obstacle to their ambitions is evident from the courageous fight they are putting up wherever they have recovered from the initial surprise attack. The "rights" have openly challenged them on "no quarter" terms. The Fascist movement after the elections last February included terrorism in its plan of campaign. By throwing in their lot with fascism, the well-to-do classes have now definitely invited extermination.

Lerroux Had Warning

Nothing could have more effectively prepared the way for the cruelties now being practiced than the repression after the rebellion of October, 1934. If instead of suppressing the facts revealed by Gordon Ordaz in the Cortes early this yea , the Lerroux Government had ordered an enquiry and punished the torturers of prisoners, thousands of lives might have been saved. By condoning brutality and attempting to keep the truth from the people, the late Government—controlled by the Roman Catholic Party—must be held largely responsible in history for sowing the seeds of the present ruthless slaughter.

Those who know Spain and the generous response of the people when appealed to positively affirm that one or two handsome gestures on the part of the "rightists" would have entirely changed the course of events. Instead Fascists and Communists have spread all their nets to fish deeply in waters stirred by hate and fear.

Both Factions Deny Dropping Bombs At U. S. Destroyer Kane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—With both the Spanish Government and leaders of insurgent forces denying any knowledge of the attempted bombing of U. S. Destroyer Kane in Spanish waters on August 31, and with the evacuation of Americans from Spain proceeding steadily, the incident is considered terminated here.

The sole objective of American policy is now to get as many citizens as wish to come out, and all naval vessels, as far from the danger zones as is possible, and with all reasonable speed.

Madrid's Denial Complete

The Madrid Government denied any share in the bombing categorically. No planes of the type described by officers of the Kane are in possession of the Loyalist Government, the Spanish foreign office said.

Gen. Queipo de Llano, rebel leader, received the American protest in the absence of Gen. Francisco Franco, and couched his denial in such general terms as to lead to the conclusion that a rebel plane, through some almost incomprehensible misunderstanding, perpetrated the bombing. It is known that planes of the type described were in regular action in the areas under question. They were obtained from Italian sources, and have operated in transporting troops and in heavy bombing.

They Had No Reason

Gen. de Llano categorically denied knowledge of the bombing, and added that certainly his forces "had no reason for troubling American vessels." Full investigation was promised. Gen. de Llano said that appropriate instructions would be given his air forces cautioning them to respect all American vessels in all circumstances. American Consul Charles A. Ray, at Seville, who was in contact with the rebel headquarters, reported that the aviators had already been carefully instructed "in the foregoing sense."

The Madrid foreign office declared that no Government planes were operating in the area where the incident occurred. The undersecretary of state expressed the appreciation of the Spanish Government for the friendly tone of the American Government's communication.

One cruiser, two destroyers, and a coast guard cutter are left in Spanish waters. Some 400 U. S. citizens are on Spanish soil. Repeated warnings have not persuaded them to leave, so it is assumed in Washington that no further responsibility for their protection devolves upon the American Government.

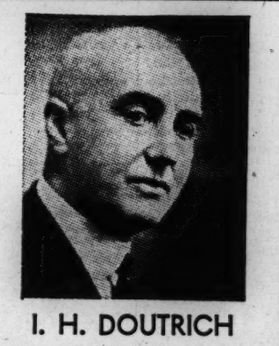
Perth Completes £30,000 Airdrome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scotland—The corporation of Perth has been setting the fashion for North Britain by providing itself with a £30,000 airdrome.

Founded by Mr. Thomas Hunter, former Lord Provost of Perth and now M. P. for that constituency, the new airdrome lies three miles from Perth on the direct route for air traffic.

Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, opening it recently, said the great municipalities all over the kingdom were doing their duty well in the provision of airdromes which were really a great local and national service.



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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ers, which called the strike. It did not openly conclude a settlement with a labor organization.

But external evidence would indicate that one Hearst newspaper has, in fact, compromised with a labor union.

No such compromise is expected in Seattle, where the presses of the Hearst owned Post-Intelligencer remain silent for the twenty-first consecutive day. Strikers declare they will not permit the newspaper to resume publication until their union is recognized. Hearst executives are equally adamant.

New York continued under threat of a milk producers' strike, unless they were guaranteed a price of $3 a hundredweight for milk.

Agreement is reached between striking employees and the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company at Cumberland, Maryland, ending an eight-day strike.

Fliers—Prepare for Continental Race

Three speed fliers are already waiting at Floyd Bennett field, New York, and at least three more are expected for the take-off Friday morning on the transcontinental Bendix Trophy race. Arrival of the first rank aviators in Los Angeles that same evening will be a high light of the annual air races in Los Angeles.

Ruth Chatterton Trophy fliers push on along their leisurely course from Cleveland to Los Angeles. Today they cover the eighth of 12 laps —El Paso, Texas, to Tucson, Ariz.

Searching parties set out from Anchorage, Alaska, according to Associated Press reports, when a plane with pilot and five passangers is reported three days overdue. The missing set out on Sunday for a fishing expedition to the Russian River, only an hour's flight away.

Wreck of a Navy experimental plane near Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 20, resulting in two fatalities, is blamed by investigators on imperfect design rather than on faulty construction or improper handling.

Budget—Deficit $1,000,000,000 Above Estimate

Federal budget figures, which are most significant out of President Roosevelt's analysis of the revised budget situation:

Deficit of the United States, 1935-36	$4,360,000,000
Deficit of the United States, 1936-37	$2,097,000,000

This deficit is nearly a round $1,000,000,000 more than was estimated last January. This is due to (1) enactment of the bonus and (2) invalidation by the Supreme Court of the AAA processing tax. Yet, in itself, the deficit figure is encouraging. Mr. Roosevelt expects to end the year with the smallest deficit of his administration.

Brighter still is Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation that not all of the deficit will be added to the public debt. A large piece of it is for debt retirement. More will be found by reducing the funds in the Treasury's cash drawer. By these and other devices Mr. Roosevelt expects to add only $410,000,000 to the public debt. Thus the public debt picture is quite different; as follows:

Total Public Debt on June 30, 1936,	$33,778,543,494
Estimated Total Public Debt on June 30, 1937,	$34,188,543,494

The New Deal's answer to the Republican campaign emphasis on extravagance, and its unconcern for the mounting debt, are obviously contained in the figures. According to the Roosevelt version, the Administration is thus scrupulously whittling down the deficit until the time when the budget can be balanced is in sight.

Carillonneurs Meet In Ottawa Session Second of Its Kind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 2—The second North American Congress of Carillonneurs began meeting here yesterday for a three-day program of bell music and discussion on this fascinating but little known art.

The first organized gathering of its kind in North America was called by Dr. R. B. Ogilby, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., at the Plum Memorial Carillon of the college in October, 1934, and proved so interesting and instructive that the 20 delegates decided to make it a more or less regular feature.

While most of the delegates to this second and larger congress are from United States and Canadian cities, there are a few from Europe and the ancient "singing towers" of Belgium and France.

At the first gathering here yesterday the honor of introducing "the first fine carillon" to North America was allocated to Canada. William Gorham Rice of Albany, N. Y., told the Congress that the Toronto Metropolitan Church had the first carillon on the American continent.

A feature of the program, unique to this continent, will be a ballet dance given on the terrace of the Château Laurier by the Gwendolyn Osborne dancers to the music of the bells in the nearby Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, played by Percival Price, the carrilonneur.

The congress is under the patronage of Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and the honorary patrons are the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, the Ministers from the United States and France, the Belgian Consul General, the Netherlands Consul General. The honorary president is William Gorham Rice, president of the New York State Civil Service Commission; the honorary advisers are: Edward Gammons, carillonneur of St. Stephen's Cohasset, Mass., and Bryan Barker, carillonneur of Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Penna. The president is Dr. Ogilby, the secretary, Mr. Price, and the treasurer, Kamiel Lefevere, carillonneur of Riverside Church in New York.

Some of the program will be heard over a national radio hook-up.

Lower Auto Tax Asked in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Further reduction in the automobile tax is being demanded by the British motor car industry.

It is claimed that until the heavy tax on cars of large horse power is lessened British manufacturers will only be able to take a relatively small place in the world market.

The basis of this claim is set forward in the annual statistical summary published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

It is pointed out that, although the British automobile industry is one of the most prosperous and important in the country, it still bears one of the heaviest tax burdens of any of the large motor-using countries. As a result the size and horsepower of the average car owned in Great Britain is the smallest in the world.

The motor industry, it is claimed, offers a greater potentiality than any other of expanding exports But, to realize this expansion, taxation must be so arranged to permit home demand for cars of a type similar to those popular in the rest of the world.

The summary shows that the industry is second only to the distributive trades as an employer of labor in Britain and provides one-eleventh of the national revenue. In the home market in 1935 sales rose by 58,000 units. The value of vehicles exported rose by about £1,000,000.

Drought Compels RA to Alter Plans For Resettlement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Pressure from drought areas today forced the Resettlement Administration to abandon 20 of its regular construction projects.

With its funds diminished by increased demands from farmers for subsistence loans to tide them over the winter, the administration decided to cancel preliminary plans for 30 approved rehabilitation projects in other parts of the country.

The change in plans it was said, would save approximately $30,000,000 which could be loaned and granted to farmers made destitute by the failure of their crops this summer.

Curtailment Is Temporary

Officials emphasized that the curtailment of their construction program was of an emergency nature and did not mean permanent abandonment of this New Deal activity, which is in charge of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell.

The drought continues unabated in much of the interior section of the United States, the weather bureau reported today. Recent rains were too late to improve conditions in the corn belt west of the Mississippi, but helped the late crop in the Atlantic states, part of the eastern Ohio valley and some of the north central states, the weather map showed.

Widespread Rain

While the north and northeast sections of the country enjoyed substantial rainfall, ground moisture was reported still low in southwestern Indiana, southern Illinois, southern and western Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, most of Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas.

The weather bureau said that little or no relief has occurred in North Dakota, western South Dakota, northwestern Wyoming and much of Montana. Showers improved the range in north central Montana.

Meanwhile the works progress administration authorized a 20,000 increase in the number of drought-stricken farmers employed on emergency projects in the Great Plains area. With the addition of 15,000 jobs to the Wisconsin quota and 5000 to the Kansas quota, the total number of WPA jobs authorized in the drought states rose to 141,500.

London's Artistic Center

London's artistic quarter is called Soho.

Centenary Held Recalling Cession Of Cherokee Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CENTER, Ala.—This town of 606 inhabitants, located in the mountains of northeast Alabama, held a celebration on Aug. 14, when more than 15,000 persons assembled for events marking the one hundredth anniversary of the ceding of Cherokee Indian lands to the U. S. Government.

For the occasion, Chief Standing Deer, descendant of Cherokee chieftains, brought a group of his tribesmen here from the Cherokee reservation in North Carolina. While under the treaty most of the Cherokees were removed to the west in the "March of Tears," Chief Standing Deer's tribesmen revolted and fled to the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina.

Led by the Indian visitors, a procession moved through the town, with floats and bands. A baseball game was played by two teams of Indian youths. Tribute was paid to John Pratt, a Center newspaper editor, credited with inventing the typewriter; also to Mose Hampton, a negro slave, who is said to have laid out the town with surveyor's instruments and who bought his freedom with money he made by manufacturing cotton gins. Depicted in the pageant was Chief Path Killer, last of the Cherokee kings to live in this section.

Farm wives for miles around brought chicken, home-baked hams and preserves in baskets and served luncheon free.

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Drought Relief Jobs Given 116,000 Farmers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Jobs for 15,000 drought stricken farmers in Wisconsin and 5000 in Kansas were authorized today by Aubrey Williams, WPA drought administrator.

The increases which raised Wisconsin's job quota to 25,000 and Kansas' to 10,000, boosted the total WPA authorized quota in the great plains area to 141,500.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—A survey of the magnitude of the dry spell of 1936 today showed:

A total of 1092 counties in 23 states on the federal emergency list.

A sunburned corn crop, officially estimated at more than 800,000,000 bushels under that of last year.

An army of farmers, reported at more than 116,000 by WPA, working on emergency relief projects.

An initial expenditure of around $15,000,000 by three drought relief agencies, with tens of millions more in prospect.

None here today would guess officially at the total and final cost to the nation of the disruption brought about by too much of one element of existence, heat from the sun, and too little of another, moisture.

Comparing Season of 1934

Speculation already has arisen here over whether the federal emergency expenditures in the present drought might not be held considerably under those of 1934. The dry spell of that year began earlier; and Congress, before its summer recess, appropriated $525,000,000 as a special drought fund.

It was allocated as follows:

Federal emergency relief administration, $223,590,512; agricultural relief, $92,805,000; emergency conservation work, $58,390,000; farm credit administration, $146,785,000; and resettlement administration, $3,389,487.

The three chief drought relief agencies—the PWA, the AAA and the Resettlement administration—thus far have reported expenditures that are only a fraction of these figures.

The drought committee of the agricultural department has set aside $5,000,000 for emergency purchase of cattle from drought stricken areas, but only a small part of this has been expended for buying about 3000 head.

WPA estimated recently that something over $10,000,000 had been spent to date to put farmers on payrolls. After the recent rains, however, Harry Hopkins, WPA head, reported that job applications had dropped from 5000 weekly to about 2500. WPA has estimated it can care for a maximum of 150,000 farmers up to Jan. 1 at a cost of $30,000,000.

Loan Funds Allocated

Spokesmen for the Resettlement administration reported $1,500,000 expended to date, with two thirds of this for grants to destitute farmers for human subsistence. RA officials said they expected their relief load would increase as cold weather sets in, especially in requests for loans. They have definitely allocated $7,000,000 for grants and loans.

Resettlement has a $85,000,000 fund from the current relief appropriation that can be used for drought relief. WPA has a $127,000,0000 fund from the same source. Both these can be increased 15 per cent by the President.

Secretary Wallace said that up to $30,000,000 would be available for farm drought relief under his supervision. In addition to this, a $10,000,000 grain seed purchase program and a separate corn-loan program have been planned; but these funds are expected to be returned.

Another comparison with 1934 has been found in the list of drought counties. Two years ago the first drought counties were designated on May 23. This year the list started July 7. At the end of the season two years ago, 1499 counties in 27 states were on the roster, embracing about three-fourths the entire area of the nation, as compared with the 1092 today.

Price Increase

A recent check of all food supplies brought from Secretary Wallace and others an estimate that the nation's pantry would tide the population over until the end of next June, when new supplies will be tabulated. Even with reduced feed for millions of animals, some experts contended the country was in better condition than two years ago, chiefly because there were fewer animals to carry through the winter.

Although the arid conditions have shriveled yields of the corn and grain crops millions of bushels below average yields, experts at the Agriculture department have contended that increases in prices may offset the total damages.

Chief results of these shortages will appear later, experts said, in reductions in cattle, hog, sheep, poultry and other supplies in the next few years.

Some of these retail prices will move downward at first because of increased marketing, AAA officials have predicted, only to rise later as diminished supplies are evident.

Missouri Disaster Forces Mine Change

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 2 (AP)—The deaths of four brothers in a gas-filled coal mine near Fulton, Missouri's second mining disaster in two weeks, brought a move last night to prohibit the reopening without state inspection of abondoned collieries.

Under present laws Aronld Griffith, state mining inspector, explained, abandoned mines in which less than five persons are employed can be reopened without state inspection.

The Fulton mine was one of a number of old shafts hastily reopened last winter to meet a drastic coal shortage. It had not been in operation this summer.

Poor Judgment Blamed In Fatal Plane Crash

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—The bureau of air commerce said today the "probable cause" of a transport airplane crash in which 12 persons were killed near Uniontown, Penna., last April 7 was "poor judgment" on the part of Pilot Otto Ferguson of Kansas City, Mo., one of those killed.

In a report made public by Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, the bureau said, "It is the opinion of the bureau that the probable cause of this accident was poor judgment on the part of Pilot Ferguson for flying by visual ground observation methods after having descended through the clouds and overcast in mountainous terrain at a point unknown to him."

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NEW YORK CITY

French 'Fascism' and Its Leadership

Former Communist Now Leads National Socialist Popular Party in Opposition to Moscow—Third of a series of special articles on current conditions in France.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In the dingy Mayor's office at St. Denis almost directly opposite the Gothic Cathedral where the 800-year-old oriflamme, sacred emblem of French monarchy, hangs proudly over the sculptured tombs of a score of kings, sits Jacques Doriot, founder of the National Socialist French Popular Party.

Jacques Doriot was formerly a Communist. Until two years ago there was no redder "red" in all the industrial "red belt around Paris": the ring of manufacturing suburbs that rims the capital completely, with St. Denis, where communism first took hold in France, as its northern apex. Now Mayor Doriot has turned against the Soviets, broken with Moscow and founded a movement directed primarily and violently against communism.

Blow After Blow

"The French Communist Party has become the docile implement of Soviet diplomacy—a veritable foreign army encamped on our soil," M. Doriot declares. With all the heavy oratorical force of the brawny metal-worker that he is, M. Doriot hammers blow after blow at communism, reiterating that Moscow means war for France—that the whole aim of Soviet Russia is to drag the French into conflict with Germany so as to leave Stalin's hands free to expand in Asia; that Marxism is a "foreign dupery," a fraud preached by Stalin abroad while he practices an absolutist, nationalistic dictatorship at home; that this insincere socialism could only bring misery to the French worker, ending in anarchy and military invasion.

Unheard for More Than Year

For over a year, M. Doriot preached in the desert, heard and heeded in his own home town where social reforms and soup kitchens had won for him the real affection of the masses, but unnoticed by France, ignored by Paris. For the country and its capital were attentively watching, not a renegade ex-Communist mayor with a handful of followers, but an ex-colonel, François de la Rocque, leader of what was then the Fiery Cross with 1,000,000 regimented members. Then in June of this year the Popular Front Government headed by Léon Blum suddenly dissolved all the "Fascist Leagues": the Croix de Feu, or Fiery Cross, the Jeunesses Patriotes, the Solidarité Française, the Francistes. For a moment the nation held its breath: would Colonel de la Rocque carry out his countless threats, and strike? No; unresisting after a few skirmishes in the Champs Elysées, the Fiery Cross submitted in apparent meekness to their official end.

"En Avant, Saint Denis"

Seeing his chance, M. Doriot seized the opportune moment, when the Leagues and their leaders were momentarily out of the picture, to launch his movement on a nation-wide scale.

"Forward, St. Denis!"

The battle-cry caught on. To thousands of disappointed nationalists with fascist leanings who felt the Colonel had failed them, it evoked St. Denis, the national shrine.

To many workers, on the other hand, "En avant, St. Denis!" meant the extension throughout France of the same social enterprise, the efforts at improving the lot of the lower classes, which Jacques Doriot had initiated in the municipality.

"Emancipation of St. Denis," M. Doriot's paper, now renamed "Emancipation Nationale," draws its title shrewdly from the famous "Emancipation of St. Denis" in 1125 when Abbé Suger, who was also ruling regent or prime minister of the realm, proclaimed the liberation of all the serfs of the region.

This background of tradition behind M. Doriot and his "French Popular Party" cannot be ignored. If there is to be a French fascism or national socialism, it will be essentially, fundamentally, traditionally French—not Italian nor German.

Nationalistic Terms

In its narrow sense the term "fascist" applies only to the present régime in Italy, of course; and Benito Mussolini has specified that Italian fascism "is not a product for exportation." Similarly, the "Nazi" régime in Germany is peculiar to the Reich, and "National Socialism" elsewhere would naturally take on different aspects. Nevertheless, fascism has in fact come to be a generally accepted term used almost universally to designate any nationalistic, authoritarian movement, violently and essentially opposed to Marxian socialism or communism.

Rooted in a thousand years of monarchy, linked indissolubly to the Roman Catholic church and its efforts at political domination in France, the tradition of absolutism is still strong in some elements of the French nation.

Doriot and the Future

It is still too soon to say whether Jacques Doriot is really "dictatorial timber." Like Adolf Hitler, he indignantly affirms that nothing is farther from his thoughts than dictatorship. His program is a mixture of nationalism and socialism: "To restore to the French nation its unity, its prosperity, its security and its world prestige, to give every producer his share in social progress, it is necessary to free the country from foreign influences and to conquer the selfishness of the possessing classes."

M. Doriot himself is also a mixture: a typically French combination of ardent revolutionary firebrand and calculating opportunist, of big strapping proletarian laborer and small-minded "petit bourgeois," of sincere democrat and cynical demagogue.

If it is true that a man can be judged by his admirers, then Jacques Doriot will not long remain the "enemy of the 200 families" he now proclaims himself. For he has been seized upon by bourgeois conservatism as its "white hope" against the red terror of encroaching communism. The "grande presse," the French newspapers owned and operated by the big industrialists and capitalists of France, have hailed him as something of a savior, given sympathetic publicity to him and his party, and are openly endeavoring to use him as the industrial and landholding aristocracy of Germany supported Adolf Hitler in the hope of using him.

His Party Growing Apace

M. Doriot, however, is a latecomer. Only in the past few weeks has he soared into prominence. His party is growing by leaps and bounds, but even so its members are only numbered by tens of thousands. And meanwhile Colonel de la Rocque, his Croix de Feu shot from under him, has remounted the same battle charger under another name, the French Social Party.

Will he be able to rally once more his hundreds of thousands of followers? Unable any longer to stage dramatic mobilizations, parades, out-of-doors mass meetings, deprived of his macabre but effective insignia of a death's head on a tricolor band, can Colonel de la Rocque still be regarded as a serious rival to M. Doriot for leadership of the struggle against Marxism in France?

There are increasingly definite indications that the answer is no; certainly it is no longer an unqualified affirmative. Colonel de la Rocque's new organization has been split and weakened at the outset by cleavage among its leading members.

Desert de la Rocque

Denouncing him openly as a "wash-out" lacking in the necessary decision to direct the movement, many of his more frankly fascist followers have deserted him. At the same time, some of the more genuinely socialistic elements have also broken away and gone over to the Doriot group, affirming that Colonel de la Rocque and his Fiery Cross are concerned only with preserving intact the existing capitalistic order with all its abuses.

Still, the "state of mind" which originally produced the Fiery Cross and put it, a potentially powerful sword, into the hands of Colonel de la Rocque, remains today an important factor impossible to ignore. This mental attitude was a deeply sincere feeling on the part of millions of Frenchmen that a real and radical clean-up of France, and especially of French politics, has become essential. The war veterans—nucleus of the Croix de Feu—felt keenly that they had fought and suffered in the trenches for an ideal of a cleaner, stronger, greater, more honest France than seemed to be manifested in frequent politico-financial scandals such as the Stavisky affair, which lifted a corner of the curtain on grave, political, administrative, and judicial corruption.

Desire for Clean-Up

Primarily, the Fiery Cross movement developed out of a genuine desire to clean out this corruption, and to bring about the necessary structural reforms in France's democratic institutions. Although less acute today this feeling still persists and unforeseeable circumstances might easily revive its vigor and restore overnight to the Croix de Feu its original élan and its fervent force.

The Royalist movement in France, though not entirely negligible, is completely dormant. The royalist organization "L'Action Française," was legally dissolved last February following a brutal attack in the streets on Léon Blum; and though it has by no means disappeared, it is obliged to keep quietly under cover.

The Comte de Paris, son of the pretender, has issued several proclamations recently of his readiness to return to France and put everything in order with a single stroke of his scepter. Except by a small minority of the population, however, he is not taken seriously.

Today, dust covers the gold-embroidered red oriflamme in St. Denis; even the tombs of France's kings are empty and have been since they were despoiled by the French Revolution. Only if France's new collectivist revolution were to end in utter anarchy, would there be any real possibility of a restoration of the Monarchy in France.

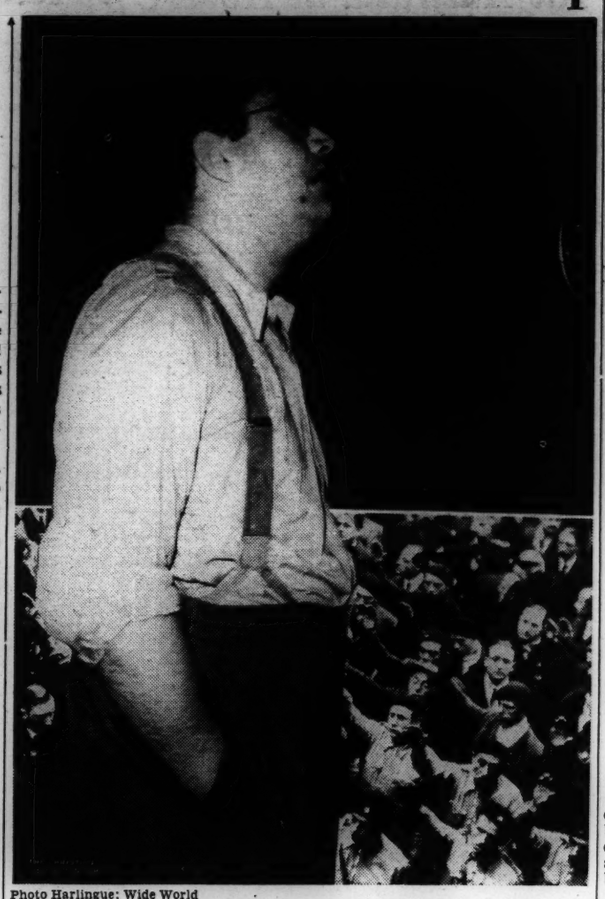

Photo Harlingue; Wide World

Aspirant for Dictatorship?

Jacques Doriot, Who Has Recently Assumed the Leadership of the National Socialist, Anti-Communist Group in France; Typical Group of Members of the Fascist Movement, Saluting in the Accepted Italian Manner

French Workers 'Fold Arms' Again In New Strikes

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—More than 3000 workers occupied French factories today in a fresh outbreak of the "folded arms" strikes.

The new refusal to work was attributed to employees' demands for readjustment of salaries to meet rising costs of living.

The majority of strikers were workers in textile and metal industries.

Seventeen hundred textile workers occupied 50 shops in Amiens, while 1400 metallurgists held establishments at Soissons. No violence was reported.

Dispatches from Bordeaux said a strike of employees at the Clair Vivre health resort deprived the entire community of heat and light. The workers were reported occupying the central electric plant, cutting off current to the hotel and hospital.

Other strikes halted work of dye-workers at Louviers, barrel workers at Angoulême, and 45 candy makers occupying a factory at Pantin, a suburb of Paris.

Provincial prefects undertook to arbitrate the strikes under the Government policy of seeking all means of conciliation before attempting forceful ejection of the workers from the occupied plants.

Seed Imports Add To Farm Problem

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Prospects of the heaviest alfalfa and red clover seed imports in recent years brought an official warning yesterday that the danger of misbranded and unadapted foreign types must be met as a national farm problem.

Edgar Brown, botanist in charge, directed the agriculture department's division of seed investigation to prepare for country-wide release a description of seed imports on the basis of origin and adaptability to American conditions of soil and climate.

Simultaneously, plans were made to call upon all state seed offices to be on the alert for peddlers trucking misbranded and low-grade domestic seed across state lines in violation of the federal seed act. Alfalfa and clover seed supplies are important elements in the soil conservation program.

Tourists Lose Liquor At New York Border

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Visitors to Canada returning to New York state with liquor in small quantities wound up empty handed today as customs inspectors, acting on orders from Washington, D. C., enforced a ban against importation of liquor by any person except a licensed dealer.

Customs Collector Martin O. Bement said the order, which went into effect without notice yesterday, was based on the Twenty-first Amendment to the Constitution giving each state the right to regulate importation of liquor within its own borders.

Vocal Expression

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Clouds of Red Pepper Descend in Slovakia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Inhabitants of the Sămorȳn district, which forms the southern boundary between Czechoslovakia and Hungary and is famous for the cultivation of cayenne pepper, are demanding that the product for which they are famous should in future be sold in covered jars and not in open boxes and bags as at present.

During a recent gale red clouds of pungent cayenne pepper from the market descended on the whole town, penetrating everywhere like a sand storm and causing general disorganization.

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Unknown Roman Market Place Brought to Light in Leicester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEICESTER, Eng.—Construction of public baths in the city of Leicester has resulted in further uncovering of what is known as the Jewry Wall. This has always been recognized as one of the highest surviving Roman walls in Great Britain.

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote in the twelfth century, it was part of the temple of Janus where Cordelia buried King Lear. This, of course, was a legend. The wall has generally been classed as a part of a Roman bathhouse or of a gateway.

Now, the clearing of the site has added 10 feet to the height of the wall, giving it a total of 35 feet high. Two arched openings which had been regarded as the tops of doors are found to be large windows, and a fine courtyard over 50 yards in width with rooms opening onto it through porticoes is gradually being uncovered.

The plan shows that this was the Leicester market-place of Roman times, then known as Ratae Coritanorum, and that what has so long been called the Jewry Wall is in reality one of the walls of the basilica, or town hall.

Outside the north wall of the forum is a length of cobbled roadway showing deep wheel-ruts. The south side is covered by modern buildings, though Roman mosaic pavement has been preserved in one of the basements. Pieces of massive columns which were unearthed many years ago are now recognized as having formed part of the forum.

Miss Kathleen Kenyon, who was responsible for the excavation work on the Roman theater at St. Albans, is in charge of the Leicester work. Expert opinion puts the date of this Roman forum and basilica at not long after 100 A. D. though evidence of Roman occupation prior to that has been found in pottery and coins.

Virginian Railway Assails Labor Act

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—An attack on provisions of the Railway Labor act authorizing collective bargaining between representatives of the employees and the carriers was filed in the Supreme Court Aug. 31 by the Virginian Railway company.

It contended the legislation, passed in 1926 and amended in 1934, violated the Constitdtion by depriving it of liberty and property and attempting to regulate labor relations with employees engaged solely in intrastate activities.

The railroad appealed from rulings by the eastern Virginia federal district court and the fourth circuit court of appeals requiring it to negotiate concerning disputes with a unit of the American Federation of Labor.

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WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

Reform Proceeds in Mexico With Peon Securing Rights

This is the fourth of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico today, based on observations on the scene. Today the writer describes the changes wrought by the revolution as compared with conditions under the long Porfirio Diaz dictatorship. Subsequent articles will appear in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from time to time.*

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The sun of a Mexican noon made the glass-covered patio at Avenida Juarez No. 42 a place of golden light. On the bench opposite the sign that said the Chief Justice received the public daily until 2 o'clock in the afternoon waited a swarthy peon, his dust-caked feet strapped into weathered huaraches. A crumpled red bandana showed from the pocket of his faded overalls and the black eyes under his straw sombrero surveyed with steady gravity the busy coming and going across the sunny flagging.

Neither time nor circumstance could better mark the change that has come over "changeless Mexico" in the kaleidoscopic years since 1910 than this scene juxtaposing that status-quo-ante Mexico of Porfirio Diaz with the revolutionary sequence that came at his overthrow.

House of Limantour

It was in this house, once the town mansion of Jose Yves Limantour, Diaz Finance Minister, that the Partido Cientifico was born and cradled to dictate the finance and policies of a government under which the peon masses had continued without voice, land, community or even hope. Armed with the Diaz power and with the packing of the international bankers, the Cientificos came to hold within their grasp everything they valued between the Rio Grande and the Guatemalan frontier in an economic penetration that made this territory virtually a colonial dependency without benefit of that formality.

Today, instead of the chief of these powerful interests, the mansion houses the chambers of the Supreme Court of the nation, but partaking little of the old-time pomp and circumstance and with one of its branches a Sala de Trabajores, or Hall of Workers, specializing in the comprehensive labor code that now is written into the basic law.

Trappings Gone

Such provision was not dreamed of in the philosophy of the men who came and went there in the old days, but they are gone forever, and the costly French trappings are tarnished or removed, like the iron hand which made them possible. Time has given ragged edges to the outer building with apertures where the masonry has crumbled, and from this shell is emerging revolutionary Mexico, its realization still in the heart of the future, but daily becoming more articulate in the objective to raise the lot of the common man, so long without caste even with his government.

In those days of 1910 on every hand in the splendid rooms were heard tributes to "the grand old man of Mexico" as master-builder of permanent prosperity here. Now it is the summer of the twenty-sixth year since that society learned that even a people 80 per cent illiterate, steeped in superstition and of such apparent docility that they were known as gente sin razon—"people without reason"—could speak in tones loud and fulgurous.

Indian Comes Up

The fact that the Indian, pariah of Mexico, was the bone and sinew of the Revolution under anonymous leaders who, too, were unheralded and children of peasants—this most significant factor in all that happened is not even now recognized by many persons here, chiefly the foreign investor, the clerical leaders and the Mexicans of the old Spanish master class.

"The Indian is hopeless, without ambition," they say. "Perhaps in a hundred years he might assimilate some idea of hygiene. But don't imagine Mexico has changed. All her problems are created by her politicians. It is only that today the politicians have come to include the labor agitator. They cause all this trouble—not the workers."

No Longer Serfs

These are skeptical of the social import of the national scene, as afforded by the peon wating to see the head of the high court. It was impossible not to observe him, for he sat on the patio bench with that curiously Mexican quality of belonging where he happened to be, without timidity or presumption. Feeling the noon heat, he took off his frayed sombrero and mopped his face with the brilliant square of cotton. Not long ago such men were classed as serfs and went into the fields in the formation of indentured labor.

Observers will find the companion picture to this anywhere in Mexico where the so-called "capitalistic system" is represented. The talk in these circles is that Mexico can "progress" only under the rule of a Strong Man or as an American protectorate; that the only ultimate alternative is the "chaos" of a soviet organization; that the revolutionary movement was propelled by nothing more than the Latin impulse to violence.

Educational Program

It is held in these quarters that Mexico's educational program is calculated not to civilize, but to inflame; that "this man Cárdenas" does not understand where he is leading the nation; that the present government is headed by radicals with communist objectives; that, while it is true the Indian had been exploited, he is not fit to rule, and two Indians like Juarez and Diaz out of four centuries do not change this. President Cárdenas they see faced with a dilemma of which the one horn is "labor chaos" and the other inability to hold labor in check.

"General Cárdenas," they say, "had to stir up labor to throw out Calles, and now he must quiet it down."

It is not necessary for an observer in Mexico to walk far today, however, to see that something is at work which no man can halt permanently. The national program of reform is deep-rooted in the record of men's wrongs multiplied and their children's rights denied.

Workers' University

The transition has little to do with the passing of elegant landmarks, with the sagging lines of old architectural triumphs settling deep into the earth of the Mexican valley, with the blatancy of radio and automobile signs, with the *Casa de los Azulejos* Americanized to fill the role of a general utility store for tourists.

It has much to do with the thronged aspect of the patio at the Department of Education; with the crowded evening classes at the Workers' University; with the strong dry smell of thousands of books on shelves that now line the naves under the gem-like *cimborios* of Roman Catholic Church structures and the long crowded study tables; with the articulateness that the blanketed peon has today of his love for, and need of, *mi tierra.*

Everywhere the effect is of a thing in process of growth. The government offices are hives of activity and, while the politician often is vested with the departmental title, the subsecretaryships are in the hands of men thoroughly in sympathy with the aims of the Cárdenas regime and competent to administer accordingly.

Printing Plant

Everywhere are the people—the workers, the clerks, the tachers, the children. At the National Palace it is these who talk under the arches; at the Department of Agriculture the stairs are crowded with sandaled and bare-footed men in overalls; at the Department of Education the four galleries of the patio, vivid with Diego Rivera's mural chronicle are filled with their movement; at the national theater this correspondent saw 4000 of them fill every seat and overflow into the aisles for a meeting protesting the imprisonment of Tom Mooney; and in the government printing plant near the old Ciudedela, so long the issuing place of *pronunciamentos,* the workers have been the owners since last December.

Of such is the texture of the fremescent present in this country whose civilization existed before the New World was dreamed of.

Fall of Cientificos

The crystallization of the reform program which had its genesis in the elemental cry for land and schools, raised by the peasant band which followed the insurgent son of the Maderos in 1910, is obscured by conflicting characteristics in this country of disturbingly vivid contrasts, but is nonetheless a ranking phenomenon of modern history. When in 1911 the breach had been made in that strong wall of privilege that had written Mexico as the mother of foreigners and the stepmother of Mexicans, the structure of the *Cientificos* crumbled and the common flood poured through the ever-widening aperture, until the full vista of reform was disclosed and embodied in a national economic policy on terms quite other than those devised by the old Limantour coterie.

Fighting Through

The men who bore arms were workers, seeking the right to till their own milpas.

In the revolutionary sequence, corruption raised its head as ever, and time and again the tide seemed to fall back, leaving only a stagnant place, but the peon fought his way through the morass, until in this summer noon of 1936 one found him outside the door of the Chief Justice in what had been a citadel of privilege that the door opened to him easily.

High School Starts Auto Driving Course

By the Associated Press

White Bear Lake, Minn., Sept. 2

A COMPULSORY course in automobile operation, designed to make youths careful and competent motorists, has been added to the curriculum of White Bear Lake high school.

The course will start with instruction in the mechanics of driving, demonstrated with small model cars.

The course will end with 100 hours of actual driving with the students accompanied by experienced motorists.

60 Pints of Jam Figure In Free New York Trip

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—A letter written after midnight by a small town housewife after an evening's work at cooking peach jam won for the writer, Mrs. D. K. Marlowe, of West Lafayette, Ohio, a trip to Manhattan.

Mrs. Marlowe, seeing the sights in New York for the first time today, told how her letter won over 500 competitors in a contest held by the Democratic National committee.

"What the New Deal has Meant to Me," was the subject assigned.

Mrs. Marlowe, who is 29, the mother of two children, said the rest of her family was asleep when she heard the contest announced by radio.

She "laid down her sticky jam spoon," she said, "and wrote the letter straight off."

The contest-winner said that was a big evening "because I won a trip to New York—and got 60 pints of jam out of one bushel of peaches."

All Australia in Hook-Up For Talk on Tariff Dispute

Radio Comment

Australia had its first truly national radio hookup recently when Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons talked on the tariff dispute between Japan and Australia.

Australian radio stations are divided into two classes. The Class A are government stations operated from revenue obtained from listeners' licenses. Class B are privately-owned stations which are allowed to radiocast advertising programs. Hitherto, neither group had ever recognized the other, each operating in its own sphere. On this occasion every station in Australia co-operated, giving Mr. Lyons a vast audience.

Tasmania was tied in with the Australian national hookup on this occasion by the recent laying of the submarine telephone cable to the island state.

By this feat a vaster importance has been attached to national radiocasting. It proved to Australians that radiocasting is a great medium of dissemination of information during times of emergency. The nation feels that more use of this great tie-up will be made in the future.

The World in Tune

Short Wave Schedule

All Time Is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Sept. 6

Boston—9:12 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; "Messages of Hungarians Abroad"; music. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," opera in three acts. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—6 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 49.67m, 6.04meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Woman's Hour: "The Corn Is Ripening." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:05 p. m.—"Oysters," E. G. Boulenger. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Vancouver—10:30 p. m.—"Blue Pacific Moonlight." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, Sept. 7

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Empire Magazine," No. 4 weekly review. GSF, 19.8m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera selections. 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews from Soviet Capital. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
Berlin—8 p. m.—Mozart's Variations on a Theme by Gluck. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Madrid—8:30 p. m.—Light Spanish music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Male Duet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Saskatoon—12 midnight—"Old-Time Frolic," Farmer Fiddlers, orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Sept. 8

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—Rossini's "Count Ory," opera in three acts (excerpts). TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—6:35 p. m.—Walter Collins and his Light Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Light Music; Spanish Lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Kaleidoscope of Opera." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Continentals. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:15 p. m.—Military Marches. GSP, 19.8m, 15:14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Montreal—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—13 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Wednesday, Sept. 9

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:45 p. m.—"Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So," comedy in three acts. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"In a Region of Eternal Frost—Soviet Yakutia." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; symphonic concert. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Hitler's Fight for European Peace." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:53 p. m.—"Dixie Land Whar I Was Born In": negro songs and spirituals. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs, PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Regina—12:30 a. m.—"Garden of Melody." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg.; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, Sept. 10

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:45 p. m.—Lily Laskine, harpist. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
London—6 p. m.—"Do You Remember?" (A Ballad Concert of the Nineties.) GSF, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for Children. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—The Theater of the Air. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Canadian Folk Songs. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10 p. m.—"The Spotted Lion," K. C. Gandar Dower. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Vancouver—11:30 p. m.—"By the Sea." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Friday, Sept. 11

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—"The Taming of the Shrew." TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Talk: The New Constitution of the U. S. S. R.; Songs of 1936. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—5 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera; Italian songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Orchestra; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Mozart-Beethoven's String Quartet with Two Horns. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—Gershom Parkington Quintet. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.
Regina—12:45 a. m.—"On the Range"—old-time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, Sept. 12

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA-3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.3m, 9.59meg.
Schenectady—6:30 p. m.—Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
London—7:26 p. m.—Shakespearean Songs. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Gala Dance Evening. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Native Songs. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:26 p. m.—BBC Dance Orchestra. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—The Sport Week, Henry Viney. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Tokyo—12 midnight—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Is Brazil Going Fascist?

(Continued from Page 1)

personal observation of many has shown that domestic servants are hard to keep because of this situation. The need is greater than the supply and the wages offered in factories for shorter hours of work offer great inducements.

There is a constant shift of workers precisely because, as yet, even in the highly industrialized centers the worker knows that he can always get a good job somewhere else.

Though conditions may be far from ideal in the rural districts the majority of the population there is illiterate, unorganized and too poor to have radios, almost the only means of learning of new social and economic philosophies. Rail and automobile roads are so scarce that the vast majority of the population cannot possibly come into personal contact with ideas which might lead them to organize.

No Mass Movement

There is no strong mass movement of any sort in Brazil. There cannot be. Many of the intellectuals are mildly socialist but as yet there has not been the pressure arising out of purly local conditions to create a disgruntled and articulate class opposed to the powers that be.

The new constitution of 1934, which superseded the more or less liberal charter of 1891, contained certain provisions which puzzled observers of Brazilian evolution. The Vargas Government had come into power with a program that seemed to be liberal and socially-minded. But in this document, for the first time in the republican history of this nation, the Roman Catholic Church came in for privilege which it had not had. Now things are becoming somewhat clear. Apparently all the conservative forces have been slowly mobilizing.

A Matter of Record

With respect to the Roman Catholic Church there are some known facts. For many centuries it had had a complete monopoly of the situation in Brazil and in those decades its priests, its ceremonies and other matters under its jurisdiction degenerated badly and came into disrepute.

About 80 years ago Protestant mission work served to awaken some elements in the church to the need of drastic reforms within its body. The influence of converted Protestants, far more than their numbers, continued to grow and spurred the Roman Catholic Church to great activity.

In more recent times, however, the general situation all over the world and many trends in many fields have apparently caused the high command of the Church in Rome to tighten up in general and in particular in Latin America.

Feared Its Days Numbered

Threatened by growing indifference, by social and political theories which are inimical to the foundations of the Church, and by overt hostility in many sectors and fearing that its days were numbered, from Mexico to Argentina there have appeared numerous outward signs of tense activity on the part of the Church to preserve itself. The Eucharistic Congress which met in Buenos Aires and which resulted in the first selection of a Hispanic-American cardinal, all seem to suggest Rome's deep anxiety.

The Church, too, has used the Communist scare for its own purposes. Good authority has it that the Brazilian Church offered Vargas political support in exchange for certain constitutional privileges. In any event, many cabinet officers, many wealthy conservatives and many plain politicians are speaking constantly of the need of "Christian" education, of "Christian" ideals and morals, and this means, of course, of Roman Catholic education, ideals and morals.

Church Enters Politics

The church has mobilized itself and become a powerful political force. It has recently inaugurated a 100,000-watt radio station in one of Brazil's large cities. It has improved the character of its priesthood and in many ways sought to revive its old influence and to enhance its power.

If Roman Catholicism and Italian Fascism can live hand-in-hand in Italy, and if one of the greatest claims of that totalitarian system in Italy is that it saved the country from Communism, then it is easy to see how the Roman Church and the Vargas regime can play ball together in Brazil. A straw man has served the interests of both.

Among the other external evidences of the drift toward the Italian type of fascism are the pro-Italian movements in Brazil and the pro-Brazilian activities in Italy.

Why Sudden Friendship?

One commentator, at least, has said that he cannot understand all the publicity given the establishment in Italy of a Society of the Friends of Brazil, with its counterpart in Brazil, nor all the speeches made by high Brazilian Government officials, unless there were something more than just international amity and comity involved.

Brazil did not apply sanctions against Italy. In part, all this may be simply the result of the large number of Brazilians of Italian descent.

Another and more direct evidence of the trend and the nature of the potential situation is in connection with the army. Just recently a conservative newspaper devoted practically a whole page to describing a banquet given—using the paper's own headline—by the "conservative elements to a prominent general of the Brazilian army."

This officer is either high-minded or extremely naïve because in his speech of reply to the honeyed words and blandishments of the "conservative" speaker who spoke of the "Christian" function and ideals of the soldier and the priest—one in a black robe and the other in a khaki uniform; one in the cell and the other in the camp—he disclaimed any partisan interests, any loyalties save those to his profession and stated that had he not felt that the homage being paid him was without political significance he would not have accepted the invitation.

Or was he cunning too. Here were the church, the conservatives and army patting each other on the back and talking of their "common" interests and their common duties to preserve the institutions of the republic.

There is much talk also of increasing the number of troops and reforming the army.

Some Other Trends

Nothing in the international situation justifies this just now. It is true that army officers have been leaders in the last four revolutions, those of 1924, 1930, 1932 and 1935. But most of those have been thrown out or are now in jail.

As the last evidence of the trend are the many utterances of the President. Many of these seem to point clearly to only one thing. The President, without saying so in so many words, would hardly have in mind anything but the creation of a totalitarian state.

His cool references to democracy and his warm allusions to "Christian" ideals, his appeals for greater executive power to combat the insidious propaganda and activity of the enemies of the state, his whole manner seem to suggest that he wants only one thing, a totalitarian state with Vargas at the head.

U. S. Fish Hatcheries Make High Record

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Fisheries Commissioner Frank Bell has announced that Federal hatcheries hit a record production mark during the year ended last June 30. A summary of hatchery activities for the year, he said, showed a total production of 8,171,200,570 game and commercial fish in the embryo, or in the form of eggs, fry and fingerlings, largest output in the history of the bureau.

Next biggest production year, he said, was 1934-35, when the output totaled 5,071,725,000.

The sharp upward trend, Mr. Bell explained, was the result of expansion in the bureau's propagation activities at New England and Pacific coast hatcheries.

U. S. Deficit Is Shown Overrunning Estimate

(Continued from Page 1)

port. The Revenue act of 1936—essential parts of which Governor Landon has pledged himself to repeal—is now estimated to produce $652,000,000 in the calendar year 1936, but for the fiscal year 1937, only $328,000,000 will be available from income taxes, and $82,000,000 from the windfall taxes. Thus a further deficit will be left in the year just beginning, which accounts for the boost of more than $1,000,000,000 beyond President Roosevelt's January figures.

This prospect had already been realized by all financially informed citizens. What was not so clear, and is graphically revealed in the summation, is the steady increase in regular departmental expenditures, quite apart from recovery and relief.

Other Significant Rises

Thus, the legislative and executive expenditures for 1937 are set at $24,100,000 compared with an actual $21,941,636.11 in 1936. Civil departments and agencies are to cost $991,735,000 as compared with $717,300,755.69. National defense has jumped to $920,000,000 from $764,439,126.94.

AAA benefits, on their new basis, have gone from $542,605,751.95 to $585,000,000. Social security, which only begins real work in 1937, shows $405,000,000 as compared with $24,136,121.64. But the Supreme Court may put this out of the way. Supplemental items, scattered through this list, amout to $90,000,000 in 1937, while the 1936 supplemental items are already included in the figures given above.

In only three items of expenditure are the 1937 figures less than those for 1936. The payment of the bonus has fallen, so that the bulk of the bonds were out for cashing in 1936.

Bonus Not All Paid Yet

But there still remain $560,000,000 to pay, compared to $1,673,492,531.72 already paid. Recovery and relief, a greatly fluctuating figure, is now estimated at $1,835,000,000 for 1937, compared to $2,776,796,468.51 in 1936.

But President Roosevelt warns that owing to the drought, these recovery and relief figures may be higher than now estimated. Also, he says he cannot determine how much of the unemployment burden will have been absorbed by industry. He calculates, however, that spending for drought and unemployment relief in excess of the $1,500,000,000 set apart for relief of unemployment in the January and March estimates will not be over $500,000,000.

However, this figure would raise the recovery and relief quoted in the second paragraph above to something like $2,000,000,000, or less than $1,000,000,000 under last year's figure.

A third estimate of spending is lower this year than last, the CCC, which is figured to cost $300,000,000 in 1937 owing to the decline in its numbers, compared to $486,281,193.58 actually spent in 1936.

In the eyes of those anxiously scrutinizing the President's fiscal estimates, the two tell-tale points in the figures are in the estimates for "emergeency" spending, and the regular departmental expenditures. The fact that regular spending is still going upward is to them a sign that economic financial policies have not yet been established. President Roosevelt recognizes this potential criticism. He says:

"The estimated expenditures for other establishments are $448,986,000 greater than the expenditures for 1936, due principally to the development of the regular annual public works program and to increased expenditures for national defense.

Allow Some Slack

As for the emergency, this estimate is still without a top, and President Roosevelt carefully points out that the drought, or a relapse in business recovery, might again throw this out of line, and he leaves a margin of a cool $500,000,000 to take care of it.

By subtracting the veterans' payments, President Roosevelt affirms his claim that deficits have been going down every year since he came into office. His net deficits, substracting the veterans' bonds and statutory debt retirement—which is a sum taken from one pocket and put in another, so long as the whole budget is in deficit—are as folows, compared with the gross deficits:

Year	Gross	Net
1934	3,689,000,000	3,629,000,000
1935	3,575,000,000	3,002,000,000
1936	4,764,000,000	2,687,000,000
1937 (est.)	2,097,000,000	957,000,000

During the same period, receipts and expenditures have behaved as follows:

	1934	1935
Receipts	3,116,000,000	3,800,000,000
Expenditures	7,105,000,000	7,375,000,000
	1936	1937 (Est.)
Receipts	4,116,000,000	5,666,000,000
Expenditures	8,880,000,000	7,763,000,000

From these figures, it is seen that President Roosevelt proposes to spend in 1937 more than he spent in either 1934 or 1935. The increase is measurably more than the 1937 segment of the veterans bonus, which is $560,000,000.

This, in spite of the fact that the depression is heralded as being at an end, and that direct relief spending is greatly less in 1937 than in the former years. The explanation lies in the higher expenditures of regular government departments, following the first burst of the Roosevelt economy wave in 1933, which appeared in the 1934 budget, and in the continuance under the regular budget of many new ventures.

The fact that President Roosevelt can project the spending in 1937 of over $500,000,000 more than he spent in 1934, and yet count on a deficit of less than $1,000,000,000, is accounted for by the immense increase in revenues, largely from regular taxes, but partly by Roosevelt taxes.

Ban on Duck Shooting Near

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 2 (AP)—Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the United States Biological Survey, said yesterday a completely closed season on duck hunting may be necessary in 1937. Mr. Gabrielson addressed the thirtieth annual convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation commissioners.

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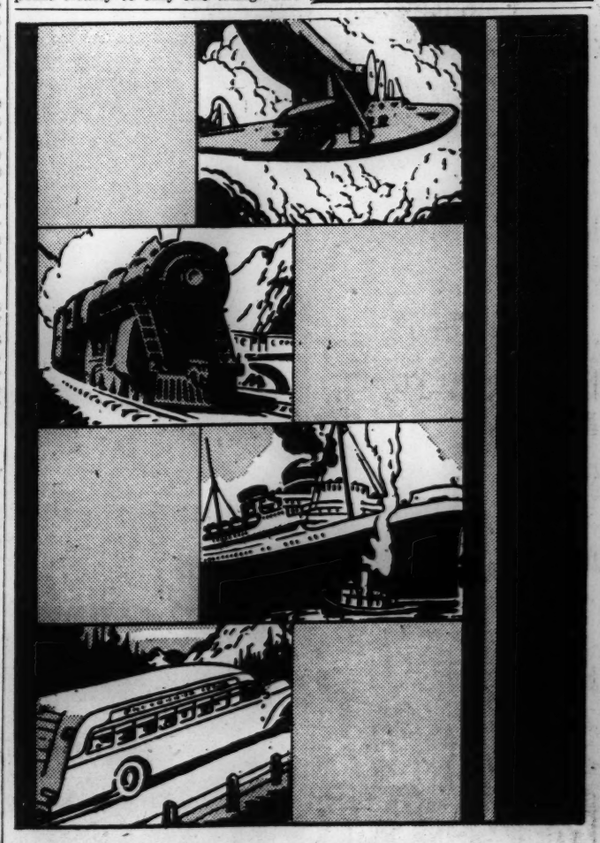

Over Labor Day let's GO somewhere
Soon Fall will tie us tightly to home. School will exact our presence. Business affairs demand our on-the-spot attention. Days will shorten; sunlit hours grow fewer. So let's GO somewhere over Labor Day! There's joy to be had in a change of scene; in the out-of-doors. Consult the hotel, resort, and travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday or Friday. Packed with trip suggestions.

Treasury Figures Disclose U. S. Is Going Deeper Into Red

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's statement on the revised budget summary published yesterday:

Continuing the practice inaugurated last year, the attached summation revises the budget for the fiscal year 1937 by reflecting the changes affecting the estimates of revenues and expenditures which have occurred since the 1937 budget was transmitted to Congress in January, 1936.

Two outstanding events have taken place since that time which have materially affected the receipts and expenditures of the Government.

The first of these was the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, as a result of which the Government lost substantial revenue from processing taxes.

The second was the passage by the Congress of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, providing for the immediate payment at their face value of the veterans' adjusted service certificates, which by their terms were not due until 1945.

Cut Revenue $452,000,000

As a result of the Supreme Court decision, the estimated revenue from processing taxes for the fiscal year 1936 was reduced by $452,000,000.

Up to the time of that decision the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had expended in accordance with law the sum of $325,000,000 and had made substantial commitments for additional expenditures in anticipation of revenue from this source. To provide for carrying out the moral obligation of the government with respect to the commitments already entered into with farmers and which on their part had been at least partially performed, Congress appropriated $296,000,000.

By the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, which included authority for an annual appropriation of not to exceed $500,000,000, Congress provided a new farm program to preserve to the farmers the benefits of fair and adequate prices for the product of their labors.

$1,674,000,000 to Veterans

The passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act caused an increase in payments to veterans for the past year of $1,674,000,000, and will result in further payments estimated at $560,000,000 on this account during the present fiscal year.

To meet the additional requirements of the Treasury on account of these expenditures the Congress was requested to provide sufficient additional revenue

(1) To make good the loss of processing taxes in the fiscal year 1936.

(2) To defray the annual cost of operation of the new farm program, and

(3) To amortize over a period of nine years the cost of payment of the adjusted service certificates.

The Revenue Act of 1936, enacted by the Congress in response to this request, will produce, on the basis of estimated business conditions for the calendar year 1936, annual revenue in the amount of $652,000,000. For the fiscal year 1937 the amount of this revenue will be only $328,000,000, since only the first and second of the quarterly payments of income taxes under this act will be made to the Treasury within that year.

For the same year, however, there will be a non-recurring revenue of $82,000,000 from the so-called windfall taxes.

The total receipts amounted to $4,115,956,615, against the estimate in the 1937 budget of $4,410,793,946, a net decrease of $294,837,331.

After taking into consideration the loss in processing taxes of $452,000,000, receipts from other sources amounted to $157,000,000 more than was estimated.

Total receipts showed a net increase of $316,000,000 over those for 1935, and receipts from sources other than processing taxes showed an increase over 1935 of $760,000,000.

Increase in Expenditures

The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to $8,879,798,258.

The estimated expenditure shown in the budget of last January of $7,645,301,338 did not, of course, include $1,674,000,000 for adjusted compensation payments.

Except for these payments the expenditures would have been about $439,000,000 less than the January estimate.

The deficit for the year amounted to $4,763,841,642, which included $403,240,150 for statutory debt retirement. Deducting this amount leaves a net deficit of $4,360,601,492.

The estimated net deficit as shown in the budget of last January was $2,682,482,392.

Had it not been for the invalidation of processing taxes and the passage of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, the net deficit would have been less than the January estimate by more than $400,000,000.

Public Debt Up

The public debt increased during the year $5,077,650,809, but in that time the balance of cash in the general fund of the Treasury likewise showed an increase of $840,164,664.

The receipts in the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at $5,665,839,000, a net increase of $12,000,000 over the amount of the 1937 budget estimate.

The estimated increases in general revenue more than offset the revenue losses, due in part to the invalidation of the special taxes levied under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment and Bituminous Coal Conservation acts, and in part to the method finally adopted for collecting taxes under the Social Security act which will defer to the fiscal year 1938 the collection of a portion of these taxes.

The losses from these causes amounted to $668,000,000, which are slightly more than offset by the following estimated increases in revenue: $410,000,000 (including $82,000,000 from the windfall taxes) resulting from the Revenue Act of 1936; $33,000,000 resulting from delayed collections of taxes on carriers and their employees, and $237,000,000, constituting an upward revision of estimates due chiefly to improvement in business conditions.

The expenditure requirements for the fiscal year 1937 are now estimated at $7,762,835,300, which includes $560,000,000 to complete the payments of adjusted compensation to veterans and $580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement. Some of the principal items included in the expenditure requirements are as follows:

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will require $585,000,000 and the Civilian Conservation Corps, $300,000,000.

The requirements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be the greater for 1937 than for 1936 due to the interruption of that program in the past year by the Supreme Court decision and the consequent postponement of expenditures.

The expenditures for the Civilian Conservation Corps for 1937 will be less than those for 1936 due to the reduction made in the number of enrollers as compared with the number for 1936.

Social Security Needs

The operations of the Social Security Board and the establishment of the Old Age Reserve Account will require an additional $405,000,000. The board commenced operations late in the fiscal year 1936 and its expenditures, therefore, were not large during that year.

The Old Age Reserve Account will require an initial contribution in 1937 of $265,000,000. For interest on the public debt $825,000,000 will be required. In view of the general improvement in business conditions, it is estimated that there will be required a net amount of $1,835,000,000 for recovery and relief, an amount materially less than that for the fiscal year in 1936.

The estimated expenditures for the other establishments are $448,986,000 greater than the expenditures for 1936, due principally to the development of the regular annual public works program and to increased expenditures for national defense.

The estimated deficit for 1937 is $2,096,996,300, which includes $580,000,000 for statutory debt retirement and $560,000,000 for further payments under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act.

Deducting the amount of the statutory debt requirement leaves a net deficit of $1,516,996,300. This does not mean that there will be an increase in the public debt of this amount for the reason that it is contemplated during the year to reduce the working balance of the general fund by approximately $1,100,000,000.

Contemplated Changes

The following statements show the contemplated changes during the year in the working balance of the general fund and in the gross public debt.

General Fund

Working balance, June 30, 1936		$2,225,112,350
Receipts from taxes and miscellaneous sources		5,665,839,000
Receipts from sale of new public debt obligations (net after deduction of refunding issues and of statutory debt requirements)		750,000,000
Funds available fiscal year 1937		$8,640,951,350
Expenditures	$7,762,835,300	
Less: Statutory debt retirements $580,000,000		
Veterans' bonds to be issued $560,000,000	1,140,000,000	
Cash required to meet ordinary expenditures	$622,835,300	
Cash required to meet redemption of veterans' bonds	800,000,000	
Cash required to meet redemption of national bank notes	100,000,000	
Total cash required during fiscal year 1937		7,522,835,300
Estimated working balance June 30, 1937		$1,118,116,050

Public Debt

Gross public debt June 30, 1936	$33,778,543,494
New public debt obligations:	
(a) to be sold to the public (net as above)	$750,000,000
(b) To be issued to veterans	560,000,000
Total new public debt obligations	$1,310,000,000
Less redemptions: Veterans' bonds, $800,000,000	
National bank notes, $100,000,000	900,000,000
Net increase in debt	410,000,000
Estimated gross public debt June 30, 1937	$34,188,543,494

Expenditures Compared

The following table shows total receipts and expenditures for each of the fiscal years 1934, 1935, 1936, and revised estimates for 1937. It will be noted that there is a substantial reduction in the deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds) for each of the years following the peak of 1934.

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1934	1935	1936	1937 (Est.)
Receipts	$3116	$3800	$4116	$5666
Expenditures	7105	7375	8880	7763
Gross deficit	$3989	$3575	$4764	$2097
Deduct—				
Debt retirement	$360	$573	$403	$580
Veterans' bonds	....	....	1674	560
Deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds)	$3629	$3002	$2687	$957

In my message to Congress on March 18, 1936, requesting an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 for relief of unemployment, I stated that that request, together with those previously submitted to the Congress to provide for the Civilian Conservation Corps and certain public works would, if acted upon favorably by the Congress, give security during the next fiscal year to those most in need, on condition, however, that private employers hire many of those now on relief rolls.

Depends on Industry

I further stated that should industry co-operatively achieve the goal of re-employment, the appropriation of $1,500,000,000, together with the unexpended balances of previous appropriations, would suffice to carry the Federal works program through the fiscal year 1937, and that only if industry failed to reduce substantially the number of those now out of work would another appropriation and further plans and policies be necessary.

The unemployed are continuing to be absorbed in industry, and I believe that there will be a further substantial increase of such employment, during the coming months.

Whether it will be sufficient to permit such a reduction in work relief rolls as will bring them within the amount appropriated by Congress is a matter that cannot be determined for several months.

Drought Upset Plans

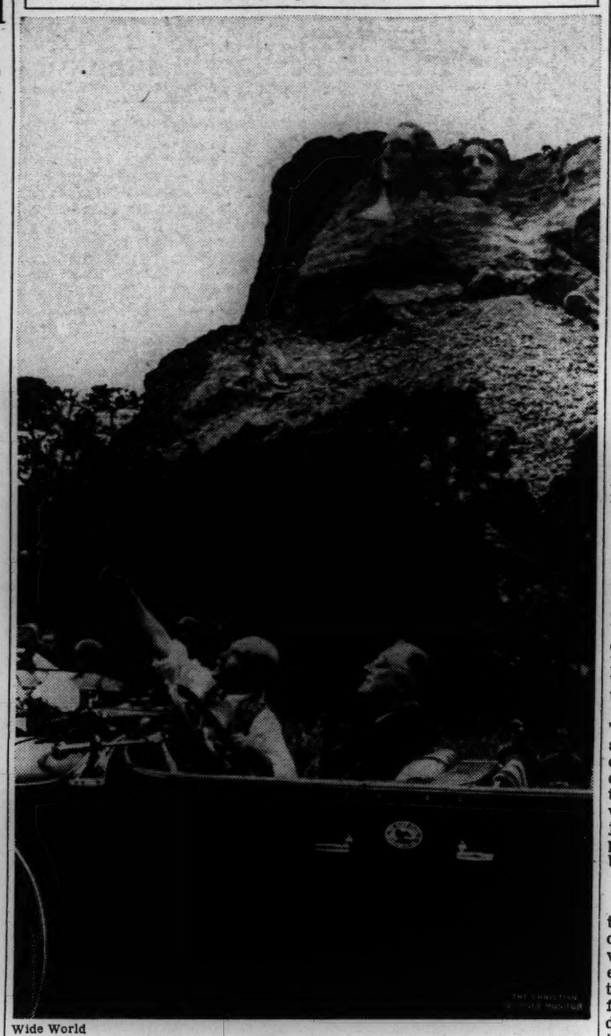
In estimating, moreover, the amount that would be necessary to care for a reduced number of unemployed during the current fiscal year, no account could be taken of the serious drought which has affected large sections of our country.

To relieve this serious situation in the drought areas will require the expenditure of substantial amounts from the emergency relief appropriation, although the total amount that will be needed for this purpose cannot be determined at this time.

Another survey of the unemployment problem and the amount required for drought relief will be made early in the coming calendar year, and if additional appropriations for these purposes are found necessary, the amounts expended therefrom will, of course, increase the estimated expenditure shown in this summation.

It is confidently expected that any such requests for additional funds will amount to less than $500,000,000.

Rock of Sages



Wide World

President Visits Mount Rushmore Memorial

Gutzon Borglum, the Sculptor in Charge, Points Out an Airplane Flying Over the Great Stone Faces

Approach to National Unity Achieved by Nanking Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's National Government has, in the expressive Soviet Russian phraseology, "liquidated" its Southwest political-military difficulties, and achieved a greater approach to true national unity than China has seen in many a weary year.

This unity is comparable to that of a cat and a swallowed canary, perhaps, but it is "unity" nevertheless, as far as it goes. Unfortunately for Nanking's complete happiness, it doesn't go far north of the Yellow river, but with regard to matters south of the Yangtse it is satisfyingly thorough.

China's Trouble-Center

Kwantung, the Ireland of China where all sorts of trouble traditionally originates, was first to be attended to in the culmination of a series of skillful maneuvers which have raised Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's repute as a political strategist to a new high level.

Kwantung province having been thus disposed of, Kwangsi came next, just as an American chartered airliner from Shanghai flown by two American pilots was in half a day's time swooping down from the Yangtse to deposit a round dozen of eager Nanking administrators, headed by T. L. Soong, as Kwantung Commissioner of Finance, upon the Canton scene.

Generals Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen were given opportunities at excellent positions whose only obvious disadvantage was that they entailed removal from the Kwangsi theater of events. They took an adverse view with refernce to the new jobs but consented to leave the province which had long been their home.

Unpalatable Condition

Nanking could hardly be expected to take a particularly tolerant view of the record of Canton officials who virtually defied the National Government for years and yielded up their posts only by virtue of a coup following their own revolt. With all due allowance for prejudice, however, it seems beyond question that this recent taking-over of Canton positions by trained experts from the Government has revealed a particularly unpalatable state of affairs.

That the regime of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, who fled Canton at the breakdown of the rebellion, was corrupt, was generally recognized and it was known that like former administrators in his area General Chen had derived a considerable proportion of his revenues from opium and gambling monopolies now halted by the Nanking appointees (with public rejoicing) but formerly bringing in around 14,000,000 Chinese dollars a year, or more than $4,000,000.

Owing the Treasury

Mr. Soong, the newly appointed finance commissioner, has reported that Ho Chih-tung, co-operator with a brother of General Chen of the notorious Shumchun gambling resort, owes the provincial treasury 7,000,000 Chinese dollars.

What was particularly noteworthy and objectionable was the fact that some 5000 irregular taxes were enforced in Kwangtung in a perfect orgy of illegal taxation which kept the Chen dictatorship in power and wealth but which kept the people poor. Provincial revenues, while amounting to $54,300,000 for the current year (Chinese currency), fell $11,100,000 short of expenditure.

Millions Missing

The Provincial Bank is said to have turned over $530,000 to General Chen, but the total removed without trace is said to run into the millions. This sort of thing has happened repeatedly in the past, and to the regret of observers of all nationalities it has been the practice of Central Governments to condone the offense or at worst—as in the case of Tang Yu-lin of Jehol—to condemn at first, and later to cancel all penalties and even add honors.

A reduction in Kwangtung provincial expenditure from $65,400,000 to $40,000,000 (Chinese currency) has been announced by Mr. Soong, who has also arranged abolition of illegal taxes running to an income of $19,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year.

Nanking Isn't Red

The emphasis on the Soviet phrase "liquidated" is by no means to be taken as implying anything "red" in Nanking's thought or ways. Nanking is, has been and evidently will be distinctly "White," but that does not prevent its adopting a Moscow realism evident in the way the National Government has seen its duty and done it, in a weird and exciting series of events which started off quite bravely a few weeks ago in the Southwest's anti-Japanese campaign and which ended tamely in collapse based upon a perception and a pricking of the political issues which actually constituted the mainspring of the whole move.

The Southwest was simply too smart for its own good.

Although aided by Japanese advisers (perhaps not so many as Nanking whispered) and armed with Japanese munitions, it felt that in starting a drive based on a "Fight-the-Japanese" slogan it was striking Nanking in a weak spot where some sort of yielding must follow.

Logical Enough, Perhaps

In degree this reasoning was sound. Nanking was not in the best of position to argue, for it had endured with uncomplaining spirit not wholly appreciated by the people of the country an amount of territorial attrition by the Japanese which may already have rendered its "preparations for forcible resistance" of no avail, if and when they come into use.

The Communists in Shansi and elsewhere had on occasion made good use of a "Fight Japan" slogan, and the Southwest was only adopting a strategy already tested and found certain of popular response.

But the facts of the case were too ludicrous to stand close inspection. It was obvious, when the country took time for a second look at the Southwest military campaign—and Nanking carefully saw to it that full time for such a second look was provided—that there could be no real sincerity on the part of the Southwest leaders.

Not Aimed at Japan

Clearly they were striking toward the National Government, not toward the Japanese in the north, who if sufficiently provoked had only to land navy or army forces at Canton and stop their moves. (Japan did make some gestures as the anti-Japanese propaganda began to be taken seriously, but on the whole appeared well content to let the Southwest harass a National Government in need of discipline, from the Nipponese point of view.

Nanking delayed, created the diversion of a party conference at Nanking, got some Southern leaders to the capital, and began planting well-aimed propaganda shots (dealing with such matters as Japanese support of the South) at vulnerable spots. At the same time Nanking troops were marching.

Troops on the March

The thrust up the new Canton-Hankow railway by which Canton had hoped to gain a commanding grip on this line was promptly frustrated. Other disasters followed in due course—behind a veil of censorship and inspired reports, but clearly epough for all that.

In effect, the Southern group were out-feinted and jui-jitsued by one man with a good staff and a large well-oiled machine. There has been a great deal of wise head-wagging discussion about the financial expense suffered by General Chiang in the way of bribery yet there has been no real evidence of concrete nature. On the other hand there is every reason to believe that many of the leaders, and all the air force, perfectly intelligently and independently came to the conclusion that the southern side was not the winning side and that they had better clamber aboard the horse which was bound to win.

Victory Well-Deserved

Clinical discussion need not take the morals of the case into consideration, but it is fair to say that Nanking seems to have deserved the victory by any set of standards one cares to apply.

The Southwest was in a difficult position, with opium revenues off, troubles over the new currency, and other troubles; yet the fact remains that it sought to win undeserved concessions by a remarkable piece of bluffing at a time of national emergency.

No tears and few regrets have been in evidence at the turn of events. With moderation and sanity, the National Government stands to gain not only a long-sought physical control but a real public backing as well—though such backing may not long continue unless something drastic is done in the way of a foreign policy designed to save the nation from being hacked away piecemeal.

Quebec Premier Plans Secession, Houde Alleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Mayor Camillien Houde, Montreal's chief executive, who resigned when Maurice Duplessis came into power as premier of Quebec, gave his reason as the new Premier's desire to accomplish the secession of Quebec from the Confederation.

In a letter to the press, and a statement over the air he stated that the new Premier would not forgive him because—"I predict today that his victory in alliance with the nationalist element in this Province spells the speedy disappearance of the Province of Quebec from Confederation."

"I leave to those who have undertaken it, responsibility for the new orientation of my people, and I feel that I cannot follow them onto ground which leads straight to the secession of Quebec from Confederation," he added.

"Ever since April, 1934, there has been growing in the Province of Quebec a spirit of intense nationalism which complicates the situation gravely and which is bound to have serious consequences for the French-Canadians in the near future. I have taken no part in a movement which I consider dangerous, particularly to a cosmopolitan city like Montreal. Those who are out to fight me all belong to that school of thought, and the verdict of the people in the last election makes it plain that the trend is in that direction."

Informed of the tenor of the retiring Mayor's declaration, Premier Duplessis in Montreal commented: "All my time is taken up by urgent matters of interest to the Province and the public. I have not read the mayor's statement."

Rubber Horseshoes Tried in Edmonton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The clatter of the milk man's horse and cart down the streets in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning will no longer disturb the citizens of Edmonton who are light sleepers if an experiment now being tested out, proves to be practical. The Edmonton City Dairy is now testing out rubber horseshoes on six of their delivery teams, these shoes being the same shape as the iron horseshoe, but are double the thickness of the old type of shoe that, up to the present, have clanked along the pavement.

In addition to being almost silent, the rubber shoes are proving to be easier on the horse—being non-skid on wet or icy streets and also being softer on the frog of the horse's foot. The dairies in the city some time ago voluntarily replaced all the steel-rimmed wheels on the milk wagons with rubber-tired wheels. This new experiment of rubber horseshoes is being watched with interest by the owners of bread, ice and other delivery wagons, who may also adopt the new silencer for their horses' hoofs.

Rain Halts Forest Fire That Ravaged Montana

GLACIER PARK, Mont., Sept. 2 (AP)—Rain and dying winds helped 1300 fire fighters bring under control today the worst forest fire here in seven years after 9000 acres were charred and vacationists had fled from a hotel in the flames' path.

"All danger of further spread is now past," said E. T. Scoyen, park superintendent, who estimated total loss from the fire at $25,000.

Menuhin Drops Concerts for Year-To Live With Folks, His Father Says

LOS GATOS, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—You will look in vain on concert billings this season for the name of Yehudi Menuhin, prodigy violinist of a decade and more ago. It won't be there.

To find him, look in the backyard of his home here, preferably in or near his small swimming pool.

Some observers of the world of music were skeptical when it was announced last year the 18-year-old violin genius would retire for two seasons at the close of a world tour. It just wasn't done. Not while an artist was at the top of the heap, with the money rolling in.

Keeps Up Practice

"There are things in life more important than money," said his father, Moshe Menuhin.

"I want my children to know a real home for a little while," added Marutha Menuhin, Yehudi's mother.

Today Yehudi radiates good health and high spirits. Swimming, hiking, sunbathing are part of his daily program.

He is not neglecting his violin, but he plays with only casual attention to the concert value of the selections. His concerts will not be resumed for another year. He practices about two hours a day by himself and perhaps longer in company with his pianist sisters, Hehzibah, 16, and Yaltah, 14.

Urge to Return

Left to his own decision, Yehudi, now 19, would return to the concert hall this fall. He protested to his father a few days ago:

"I am restless. I feel I am losing my touch with my public. You must get me some concerts."

But his parents were firm.

"It is only because it is August," said Papa Menuhin. "Every year at this time he has had to begin thinking of the concerts he soon would play. It is natural he should have this sort of itch to play this August. But he will get over it."

Police Commandeer Auto for President

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2 (AP)—Nathan Gross, who drives a 12-cylinder convertible sedan, was more than mystified last week when a policeman stopped him in Aberdeen, S. D., and asked him to drive to the police station.

But his automobile, he explained today, was the key both to the mystery and to a situation puzzling Aberdeen officials. It seems there was no open car available to carry President Roosevelt when he arrived in Aberdeen on his drought tour.

Mr. Gross' machine filled the bill and when the President arrived in Aberdeen last Friday he was able to head a parade in a suitable conveyance, and Mr. Gross was richer by $25.

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Young Golfers Feature Walker Trophy Series

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 2—The youngest group of golfers which has ever encountered each other in the classical series for the International Trophy presented by George H. Walker, way back in 1921, have been selected to fight out the ninth series on what is unquestionably the most difficult course they have ever competed on, today and tomorrow.

Pine Valley, over which the matches are played, has been pronounced by the members of both teams the most difficult test of golf, and the efforts of the players both in the foursomes and the singles will be more in favor of the more experienced players, unless the brilliant youths which both sides have so freely selected, prove that they can meet the admitted difficulties with brilliancy.

Of the 10 players selected by Great Britain, only three ever competed in the series before, and only one of these ever played over here. They are Jack McLean, who lost to George T. Dunlap, 4 and 3 in the last series at St. Andrews, but won in the foursomes, Harry G. Bentley, who lost in the foursomes there, but was not used in the singles, and Dr. William Tweddel, the captain, who played at Wheaton way back in 1928, and lost to George von Elm.

Ouimet Is Out

Francis Ouimet, captain of the American team, is the leading veteran of the series in the American team, having played in every one of the eight previous matches. But he is not playing at all this year, contenting himself with watching the younger stars assume the burden he has carried so long. He has won four of his singles matches, halved two and lost two. He has also competed each time in the foursomes, winning five matches, two with Jesse P. Guilford, two with Harrison R. Johnston, and once with Dunlap. He lost with Guilford, once, in the closest match which the British came to winning, and also with Dunlap and Jess Sweetser, all three at St. Andrews, Scotland, where most of the British matches have been played.

Other veterans on the American team this year include Dunlap, who played in 1932 and 1934; Johnnie Goodman and Johnny Fischer, who were on the St. Andrews team two years ago and created sensations then, and George J. Voigt, who played over here in 1932 but was an absentee two years ago.

Fourteen Newcomers

This leaves seven newcomers this year on each team, all developed to stardom since the last encounter. The leader is Hector Thomson, who swept to the top of the British list by winning the British amateur this year in brilliant style. He is teamed at the top of the foursome list with Bentley, and is also picked as the British leadoff man in the singles.

Albert E. "Scottie" Campbell is the leader of the American newcomers, and pairs with Goodman in the foursomes. The balance of the British are John D. A. Langley, Gordon B. Peters, J. Morton Dykes, G. Alec Hill, Cecil Ewing, the lone Irishman on the squad, and P. B. Lucas.

Harry Givan, from Seattle, seems headed to be the new member of the siege gun group, previously occupied by Guilford and Johnston, with his 200 pounds of power, while a pair of Texans, Reynolds Smith and Edward White, by breaking the course record as a pair in practice on Monday, promoted themselves to second place. The other two are Charles Yates, winner of the western championship last year, and Walter Emery, runnerup to W. Lawson Little Jr., in the National.

Difficult Course

But the real feature of the event is the course. Pine Valley has more problems than algebra, and no sooner does a competitor surmount one, than another obstacle even greater looms before him. Sand trap on sand trap, pond after pond, narrow pathways to the desired green, all these appear with such amazing regularity that by the time the golfer has completed his round he has a surfeit. And the further he goes, the worse it is. Even the short holes are nicely fitted to stumble over, such as the fourteenth, in which the tee shot pitches off a high cliff, over a wilderness of scrub and brush, to a small patch of green on the edge of a pond, which extends to the green on the other side. The seventeenth is also a severe test, starting from a high tee, and then climbing up the side of a small mountain, with traps galore, and a lofty green perched on its summit.

Yes, even St. Andrews, the classic of Scotch courses, must bow to Pine Valley for testing golf, as Bernard Darwin, the British critic, remarked when he first inspected the course. So, Ouimet and Dr. Tweddell are perhaps wise in turning over the burden to the younger men on the team.

Sport Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cardinals, with Dean brothers pitching, defeated Pirates twice to increase lead over Giants to two games.

Three Years Ago

Virginia Van Wie defeated Helen Hicks in final of national women's golf championship; Gar Wood won first race in defense of Harmsworth trophy.

Five Years Ago

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn won national tennis doubles title.

Fullback Will Be Big Problem For Stanford

PALO ALTO, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP)—Stanford, western selection in the last three Rose Bowl football classics, is a "dark horse" this season after many years' designation as "the team to beat."

Not even Coach C. E. "Tiny" Thornhill will hazard a guess as to the "when, where and how" of the Stanford team of 1936, but if the big follow has any worries over the prospects he is keeping them to himself.

Nine of the 11 regulars who helped whip Southern Methodist last New Year's day in Pasadena, passed out of competition under the three-season rule. In the general exodus were 16 of 23 lettermen.

Seven Lettermen Back

To Stanford followers the loss was a terrific shock. To Coach Thornhill it was "just one of those things. We'll find somebody to replace them." He is confronted with the job of putting together a winning combination from seven returning lettermen and some 50 other candidates. Bright prospects from the 1935 freshman squad are sprinkled throughout the group.

The big problem is to find a fullback who can fill the shoes of the departed twice All-American, Bobby Grayson. Last year's quarterback, Bill Paulman, will get a trial, as will Fred Williams, second substitute for Grayson in 1935.

The other five lettermen returning are Carl Schott, end; John Grant, tackle; Bob Matthews, guard; Jimmy Coffis, left half, and Joe Vigna, right half. Along with Cab Callaway, star tackle of the 1934 team returning after a year's absence, they will form the nucleus of the squad. From last season's freshman eleven comes Pete Zagar, 205-pounder from Cle Elum, Wash., with such proven ability that he is expected to take over a first-string tackle position.

Lighter, Faster Material

Material at hand forecasts a team made up of lighter, faster men than in past seasons. More open-field running, sharp emphasis on forward and lateral passes, and less line-smashing appear inevitable.

The schedule is the heaviest in years, winding up with an intersectional on eastern ground. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Santa Clara.
Oct. 3—Washington State at Pullman; 10—Oregon; 17—open; 24—Southern California; 31—University of California at Los Angeles at Los Angeles.
Nov. 7—Washington; 14—Oregon State at Portland; 21—California at Berkeley; 28—Columbia at New York.

Pritchard Wins Prize In Marathon Swim

TORONTO, Sept. 2 (AP)—For the ninth successive time it's the general conclusion that Lake Ontario's chilly waters must be adjudged the big winner in the annual Canadian National Exhibition men's professional marathon swim, but Frank Pritchard of Buffalo has the $2500 first prize and a new record for the event.

The water was comparatively warm yesterday, 62 degrees at the start, but as usual most of the swimmers dropped out of the five-mile race within a mile or two. One of the early withdrawals was Gianni Gambi of Italy, the winner in record time a year ago. He went only a mile and one half.

Pritchard, leading from the start, seemed impervious to the chill as the temperature of the water dropped during the race. He splashed away at a steady 54 strokes to the minute and climbed onto the float at the finish some 12m. ahead of Gambi's 1935 record. His time was 2h. 7m. and 9s., as compared to the Italian's 2:19:55.

Second place and $750 went to Warren Priddy of St. Catherines, Ont., who finished far behind in 2:23:41. The other money winners, in order, were Connie Gareu, Sudbury, Ont., $350; Nicholas Ostapyk, Ottawa, $200; John Cairo, Toronto, $100; and Frank Nolan, Chelsea, Mass., and Richard Brown, Laurelsdale, Penna., $50 each.

Winter Olympic Deficit

BERLIN (AP)—The winter Olympic games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen closed with a loss of 1,456,721.25 marks, or, roughly, $580,000.

Terry Playing Hero's Role In Drive of Giants

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When mentioning heroes in the camp of the Giants, don't forget Manager Bill Terry. At a time when Memphis Bill should be taking life easy on the coaching lines or in the dugout, he is hustling around first base under handicaps that would discourage the ordinary baseball player.

But Terry is not an ordinary ball player. Even under handicap, he is the best grst sacker on the Giants' roster, and as long as his team is in that National League pennant fight, and as long as he is able, he'll be a part of the infield.

Terry should not be playing. A mishap has slowed him down to a walk and made regular playing exceedingly difficult. During the early part of the season, he was content to run the team from the benchand let Sam Leslie play the bag.

Terry Will Play

Since the Giants have fought back into the pennant race, however, Terry has made occasional appearances at first. He hit well and was an inspiration to his team. Recently, the Giants went to Terry and asked him if he would continue to play as long as he is able. Manager Bill agreed, saying that he would play until he couldn't climb out of the dugout.

With Terry at first, the Giants' chances of winning are better. Bill is a more consistent hitter and fielder than Leslie, and is more help to his team as a playing manager. The club has more confidence with its pilot on regular duty. Instead of two spark plugs—Carl Hubbell and Mell Ott—the Giants now have three.

Terry is given credit for making a smart strategic move yesterday in the fourth and final game of the so-called "crucial" series at Chicago. Curt Davis, always bad news for the Giants, started on the mound for the Cubs. For four innings he had the Giants stopped. Terry felt that in order to win, he'd have to get Davis out of the game.

In the last of the fourth Bill took a long chance. He secretly ordered the first two Chicago batters walked. That brought up Davis, who will never earn his salary hitting. Terry's suspicion that Manager Charlie Grimm of the Cubs might summon a pinch hitter in this situation was correct, for Gill was called in, forcing Davis to retire from the game. The Cubs scored a run in this inning, but that was nothing compared to what the Giants did to Bill Lee, who replaced Davis.

Lee Driven Out

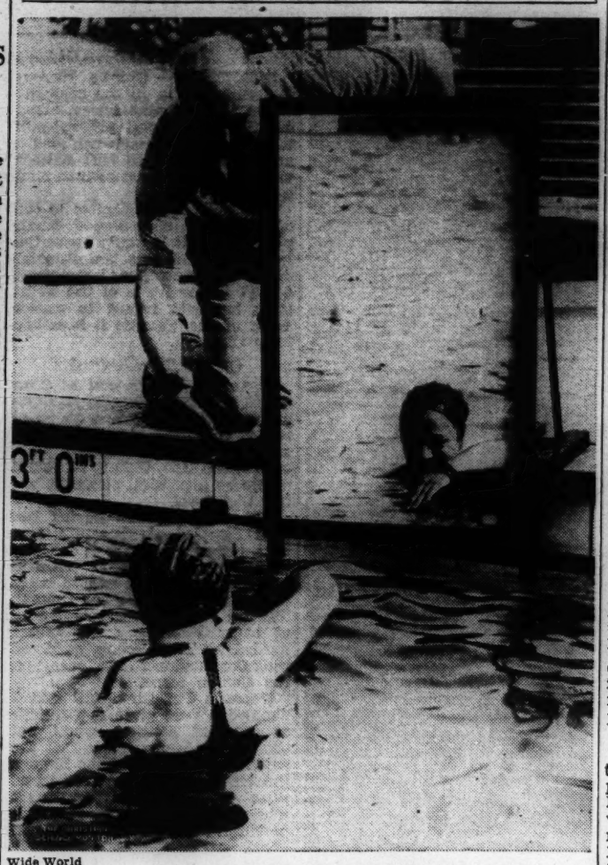
Led by Terry and Ott, the New Yorkers staged a four-run rally in the fifth, driving Lee to the showers. That one big inning was enough to give the visitors a 7-to-4 victory, their third in the four-game series. It gave them a four-game lead over the Cardinals in the flag race and a five-game margin over the Cubs. Between them, Terry and Ott figured in the scoring of six runs.

Other National League games yesterday found the Reds defeating the Phillies, 3 to 2, and the Pirates outscoring the Bees, 3 to 1. The Cardinals and Dodgers tried to play in St. Louis, but rain halted the game after three innings.

Highlights in the American League were Schoolboy Rowe's two-hit victory over the Athletics and Lefty Grove's sixteenth triumph for Boston. Rowe had a no-hit game for seven innings. The first Philadelphia safety was a single by Frank Hayes in the eighth. Bob Johnson saved the A's from a shutout by hitting a homer in the ninth. The Tigers made only four hits behind Rowe, and strangely enough, scored all four runs without the aid of one of them. The score was 4 to 1.

Grove's seven-hit pitching in Boston gave the Red Sox a clean sweep of their three-game series with the Indians. Bunching hits in the fourth for all of their runs, the Sox won by 4 to 1. At Washington the Senators defeated the Browns, 5 to 3.

Mirror for Swimming Instruction



Wide World

Coach Makes It Easier for Pupil

Instructor Gammon at the Twickenham (Eng.) Swimming Pool Points Out Errors in Student's Stroke as She Watches Herself in the Mirror, Which He Has Attached to the Side of the Pool

Michigan Policemen Win at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 2 (AP)—D. H. Hudelson of the California National Guard, Los Angeles, topped 1774 competitors yesterday with a score of 98 out of a possible 100 points to annex the Marine Corps .30 caliber event in the national rifle matches.

Competition was tight in the Colt Trophy police pistol team match with only two points separating the two top teams. The Michigan state police team placed first with 1124 out of a possible 1200 points and the Delaware and Hudson Railway police pistol team was second with 1122. Los Angeles police team No. 1, winners of last year's match with 1134, was third with 1119.

Lew Mason, Aurora, Ill., was announced the winner of the Peters Trophy in the small-bore matches with the record breaking score of 199 out of a possible 200.

J. I. Davis of Wilkinson, Pennsylvania, bettered another record in defeating 292 competitors with 498 points out of a possible 500 to win the Western Trophy in the small-bore matches. Dave Carlson, West Haven, Conn., was fourth with 497, and E. J. Doyle, New Haven, Conn., fifth with 496.

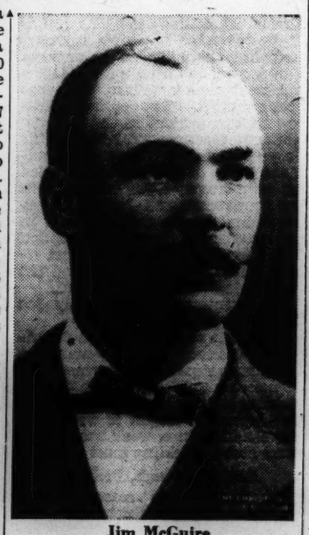
W. B. Woodring of East Alton, Ill., bettered the record of 399, set by V. F. Hamer of Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1935, in winning the 50-meter individual small-bore contest with 400 points.

Forrest Towns Equals Own World High Hurdle Mark

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 2 (AP)—Forrest (Spec) Towns, high hurdling star from Georgia, equaled his own accepted world record of 14.1s. for the 110-meters high hurdles in an International Meet here yesterday. Lawrence O'Connor of Canada finished third.

Archie Williams of Oakland, Calif., won the 400-meters run in 48.4s., finishing with a half second margin over William Fritz of Canada.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Jim McGuire

To Jim McGuire, who is now a resident of Albion, Mich., has gone gold life-time pass No. 19 as a reward for having completed 20 years of active baseball in the major leagues. That he did not receive his pass when the original 17 were given out was due to the fact that his combined service in the two major leagues did not appear to total 20 years as an active player. But since that time, he has written William E. Brandt, manager of the Service Bureau of the National League and given evidence that in his year as Boston American manager in 1908 and also in his first year as manager of the Cleveland Americans he went into the game as pinchhitter, which qualified him as an active player.

He first broke into the majors in 1895 as a member of the Detroit Nationals. He went to the Philadelphia Nationals for the next two years and then spent a year with the Philadelphia and Detroit Nationals and the Cleveland Club which was in the American Association at that time. He was out of the majors during the next three years; but again became a major-leaguer when Washington became a National League team in 1892. He stayed with Washington until he went to Brooklyn during the 1898 season. There he stayed until 1902, when he went to the New York Giants for a year. The year 1903 found him back in Detroit, but the club was in the American League then. The next year found him with the New York Yankees where he stayed until the 1907 season when he took up the managership of the Boston Americans. The year 1908 found him acting as coach to the Cleveland Club and he assumed the management of that team the next year, continuing in that capacity until 1912 when he returned to Detroit as coach and scout until 1925 when he retired. His lifetime record as completely as it can be compiled from the record follows:

Year	Club	Games	AB	R	H	SH	SB	PCT.
1885	Detroit Nationals	34	121	11	23	—	—	.190
1886	Philadelphia Nationals	48	167	25	33	—	2	.197
1887	Philadelphia Nationals	40	161	22	57	—	3	.354
1888	Philadelphia and Detroit	15	64	17	17	—	0	.265
1891	Washington (A. A.)	111	409	55	31	22	10	.295
1892	Washington Nationals	87	311	46	75	23	28	.241
1893	Washington Nationals	59	225	29	59	3	2	.262
1894	Washington Nationals	102	—	67	130	4	11	.304
1895	Washington Nationals	133	539	91	178	5	20	.330
1896	Washington Nationals	95	381	59	124	6	11	.325
1897	Washington Nationals	82	328	52	111	1	11	.338
1898	Washington Nationals	128	483	60	132	10	11	.273
1899	Washington and Brooklyn	99	348	47	106	2	9	.305
1900	Brooklyn Nationals	68	239	30	67	1	1	.280
1901	Brooklyn Nationals	84	297	28	87	4	4	.293
1902	New York Nationals	116	—	37	—	22	8	.238
1903	Detroit Americans	71	245	17	59	1	7	.241
1904	New York Americans	100	322	18	68	5	3	.211
1905	New York Americans	71	228	9	50	3	3	.219
1906	New York Americans	51	144	11	43	0	3	.299

Minnesota Eleven To Have Abundant Reserve Material

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—Bernie Bierman, Minnesota's No. 1 man, shuffled the Gopher football squad in spring practice but he couldn't find enough trumps to make him optimistic over winning all the game tricks as he had for three years past.

Minnesota will be strong but will it be strong enough to whip a formidable University of Washington outfit Sept. 26 then wade through a tough Big Ten schedule for the fourth consecutive year unblemished by defeat, is the question raised by Gopher fans.

For Bierman still needs three aces and the opening kickoff at Seattle is less than a month away. And the Huskies are waiting—ready, while Minnesota lost seven first-string players from its 1935 national champions.

Practice Begins Sept. 10

When practice begins Sept. 10, the Minnesota mentor may find the three cards needed to produce another winning combination in little Rudy Gmitro at fullback; Sammy Hunt at quarter, and Earl (Bud) Svendsen at center.

Ineligibility, however, may cloud this prospect as it may even threaten an otherwise promising squad. To what extent eligibility will figure will not be known until Bierman returns from New York Sept. 9.

With that out of the way coaches will concentrate on replacements for Sheldon Beise at full, Glenn Seidel at quarter and Dale Rennebohm at center.

Gmitro for Fullback

Gmitro's ability at halfback has been tested and proven, but fullback is something else again. If he makes the grade he will be the lightest full the Gophers have had in years. He weighs 160 and his speed would offset to some extent his lack of weight. Whitman Rork, Vic Spadaccini and possibly Co-Captain Jules Alfonse are ready if Gmitro falters.

Alfonse, a sparkling halfback, was ineligible last year but is expected to play his old position at left half this season.

Sammy Hunt may come into his own as quarterback to succeed Seidel, though if more weight is needed for blocking duties, Bud Wilkinson, last year's guard, may get the call.

Rennebohm's old pivot post is wide open, though Svendsen, who saw some action last year, is the most likely looking candidate in a field of four.

Andy Uram and Bill Matheny, backed up by Clarence (Tuffy) Thompson, are expected to make the fans forget the loss of George Roscoe at half and the forward wall will compare well with any of Minnesota's foes.

Dwight Reed and Ray King, two veterans, will be back at ends; Ed Widseth, 225 pounds, another veteran, and Lou Midler will probably get the call at tackles and Bob Weld heads a number of guards, four of whom are first class material.

Greater Reserve Strength

Reserve strength is expected to be greater this fall than in 1935, when the material thinned rapidly after the second string players were reached. About 50 candidate will report for the opening of practice, 25 of them lettermen. The schedule:

Sept. 26—Washington at Seattle; Oct. 3—Open; 10—Nebraska; 17—Michigan; 24—Purdue; 31—Northwestern at Evanston; Nov. 7—Iowa; 14—Texas; 21—Wisconsin at Madison.

Argentine Polo Ists Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., Sept. 3—The Argentine polo team, which is to play the winner of the United States open championship for the "Cup of the Americas," defeated the Aurora quartet in a practice match at Mitchel Field, yesterday, 12 to 9. Jack Nelson, president of the Argentine Polo Association, played at No. 3 for Andres Gazzotti who was slightly indisposed.

Rangers Sell Morenz

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Howie Morenz will be back with his old comrades of Les Canadiens, according to announcement made public by Lester Patrick, on his arrival here yesterday, as the first step in the reorganization of the New York Rangers. This is the first important trade of a series, which will find the younger element much more to the fore for the coming season.

Olympic Games In 1940 to Feature Spectacular Side

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Despite widespread belief that the Olympic games have become top-heavy with "side-shows" and that a return to the so-called "spartan simplicity" of the Greek founders may be desirable, all official signposts point to continuous emphasis upon the spectacular side of the games.

Tokyo, in 1940, will make every effort to outdo Berlin in the general scope, the attendance and the pageantry of the Olympics. Bigger stadiums for track and swinmming will be built. The program will be expanded. The transportation of athletes from all parts of the world will be subsidized to insure entry lists in excess of the record participation in Berlin.

The arguments for curtailment of women's part in the games appear to be outweighed by the increasing feminine interest in all sports. The women's track and field program is certain to be increased for the 1940 games. Women's basketball also is being urged as a companion piece to the men's sport, added officially to this year's program.

The contention that the Olympic program has got somewhat out of hand, with contests held for everything except the flagpole sitting championship, is countered by the intensity of national interest manifest over the entire range of competition.

Soccer Football Popular

Field hockey is a minor sport in the United States but of major importance to India, winner of the last two Olympic titles. Egypt puts weight lifting upon a pedestal of national enthusiasm, whereas the home of the Olympic strong men from the U. S. A. seems to be York, Penna., belying its name, Greco-Roman wrestling finds its greatest favor among the Scandinavian countries. Soccer football matches at Berlin packed the main stadium no less quickly than the blue ribbon track and field competition.

American baseball, as a consequence of the exhibition given by two teams from this country at Berlin, is slated to become an official part of the Olympic program by 1944. It will be conducted again as a demonstration sport at Tokyo, with perhaps as many as 10 nations competing.

U. S. Rowing Far Behind

Rowing furnishes an example of what the stimulation of Olympic competition can do in developing keener competition. There was a time when the English-speaking countries dominated the sport but they were hard-pressed this year to save two titles in seven events from European challengers, led by Germany's remarkably well drilled navy.

"Except for our college crews, which have saved eight-oared supremacy for this country by consistently brilliant performances in the Olympics, the United States has fallen far behind European rivals in rowing development as well as technique," says Henry Penn Burke of Philadelphia, veteran official. "The shock of our Olympic showing, outside of the eight-oared, should awaken us to the job we must undertake if we are to regain prestige at Tokyo."

Owens Signs Contract With Marty Forkins

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Jesse Owens, Olympic sprint and broad-jump champion, signed a contract placing his future in the hands of Marty Forkins, Broadway theatrical promoter and manager of Bill Robinson, famous negro tap dancer, yesterday.

Forkins said he was considering two offers, one of which would definitely end Owens's amateur standing as it would call for him to run at such events as expositions and county fairs, probably against Eddie Tolan, 1932 Olympic sprint titleholder and now a professional. Forkins also managed Tolan after the 1932 Olympiad.

He also has an offer which would pay Owens $50,000 for a 10-week engagement on the stage. The other, the full plans of which Forkins refused to reveal, would "net Jesse far more than $50,000," according to the Ohio State athlete's new manager. Forkins said he expected to close the deal within the next 48 hours.

Owens expects to get started on his new career by Sept. 14.

Vineyard Haven Crew Take Yacht Race Lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The defending Vineyard Haven, Mass., crew of John H. Ware Jr., skipper, Edward A. Robie and John A. F. Willis took the lead in the Junior National Yachting Championships on great south bay yesterday, although they failed to win either of two races.

The Vineyard Haven youngsters, finishing fourth yesterday morning in the second race of the long series and third in the afternoon, increased their total to 27 points. They were second in the opening race, Aug. 31.

The morning race yesterday went to the Westhampton, N. Y., boat, skippered by Cornelius F. Froeb, while the Sheridan Shore Yacht Club crew of Wilmette, Ill., repeated its opening victory in the third race of the series. Ninth in the second race, Sheridan Shore took second place in the point totals with 25½, a point ahead of Westhampton.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	42	.672
Cleveland	69	59	.539
Detroit	69	62	.527
Chicago	67	62	.519
Washington	67	62	.519
Boston	65	65	.500
Philadelphia	47	82	.384
St. Louis	46	82	.359

Results Sept. 1
Washington 5, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 4, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	48	.619
St. Louis	74	52	.587
Chicago	74	54	.578
Pittsburgh	67	61	.523
Cincinnati	61	65	.484
Boston	58	68	.460
Brooklyn	51	74	.408
Philadelphia	42	83	.336

Results Sept. 1
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
Brooklyn at St. Louis, rain.

Sporting Around the Hub

Handling Future Olympic Teams

WITH the return of the United States Olympic athletes, coaches and officials from Europe, the question of how 1936 American Olympic affairs were managed and what should be done regarding the handling of future American Olympic teams is receiving considerable attention. This is only to be expected, and while there may be more of it this year than in years past, it seems to me that every Olympic argosy has been followed by more or less favorable and unfavorable criticism. This is much to be regretted, especially as the discussion is oftentimes too biased to be of any service in straightening out affairs. By listening to those who made the trip this year, or reading what they have to say in the press, it is quite as easy to come to the conclusion that much of this year's trip should never be repeated again as it is to come to the conclusion that this was not only the most successful, so far as track and field results were concerned; but that it was the best conducted since the American Olympic Committee took charge.

Staff Photo
Coach Bob Kiphuth

Colleges and A. A. U.

Just now that part of the subject which is receiving the most attention is whether or not future United States Olympic teams should be handled by college or A. A. U. authorities. This year found the college men having much more to say in Olympic affairs than in the past. Considering the fact that about 75 per cent of the athletes were college men, it is quite reasonable to expect that college leaders should have considerable to say regarding the teams; but one should not lose sight of the fact that the A. A. U. is the organization which governs those amateur athletes who are outside of college circles and, on the whole, has done a very good job at it. It seems to me, therefore, that these two bodies should get together and work hand in hand to develop plans for 1940 which will make conditions even better than they have ever been before.

Fine Chance for Co-operation

There probably never was a time in the history of American Olympic participation when such a fine chance for co-operation between the colleges and the A. A. U. presented itself as is the case right now. Two of the men who figured prominently in American affairs this year were Avery Brundage and William J. Bingham. Both have had plenty of experience in college athletics and they are both of the type well fitted to bring about complete co-operation between the colleges and the A. A. U. Coach Kiphuth of the Olympic and Yale swimming teams expresses the situation very clearly when he says: "There is no sound reason why the A. A. U. and the colleges cannot work harmoniously together." As he has been intimately connected with both for several years, he knows whereof he speaks.

Should Change Three Features

There are at least three features regarding the management of the Olympic teams which should be changed, and one of them should be started at once. They are the raising of the money to cover the costs connected with the selection and support of the athletes, the picking of the teams and the coaching staff. In future the money should be raised either by creating an endowment fund, federal contribution or a tax on athletic competitions so that it would never again be necessary to conduct a drive or run trials in order to get the money. This is the change which should be started at once. Some other way of selecting the athletes should also be devised so that it would not be necessary to subject them to as many tests as were held this year. Then, again, it would help the situation considerably if the coaching staff were handled differently.

International Yacht Races Draw Large Field

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—The largest star class yacht fleet ever assembled for an International Championship Series, comprising 37 entrants from the United States and six foreign countries, were berthed in the Rochester Yacht club basin at Summerville awating the starting gun today of five days' racing for a show case full of trophies.

The International program was launched last night at a meeting of the International Star Class Racing Association at the Rochester Yacht Club, with President George W. Elder of New York City, representing the skippers of 1400 star sloops in every corner of the world.

Although a strong, blustery wind that blew up last Saturday, Aug. 29, and continued throughout Sunday, Aug. 30, still held enough strength to prevent trials Aug. 31, a few of the star skippers braved a strong wind yesterday for practice spins.

Most of yesterday was occupied with measuring the boats, which must conform rigidly to standard specifications. Any star not meeting the requirements is atomatically disqualified if alterations cannot be made in time for the race.

Amusements

BOSTON

THE MOTION PICTURE EVENT OF A LIFETIME!
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
ROMEO and JULIET
by William Shakespeare with
JOHN BARRYMORE
And Big Cast
GREATEST LOVE STORY OF ALL TIME!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
COLONIAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

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BROCKTON FAIR
Opens Monday Nite SEPT. 14 THRU 19
New England's grand old Fair is still all there!
GENERAL ADMISSION 50¢

Where to Dine

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A HOT SUPPER for overtime workers
Extra hours . . . extra hard work, are lightened by tasty, nourishing meals.
Many folks who are working overtime prefer to dine on time at a Waldorf than to go home at eight or nine o'clock to a warmed-over supper.
Try one of our inexpensive supper specials some night when you're detained in town.

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So Exciting!---Our SIDEWALK CAFE
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18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

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OLA KAFFEHUS 14 CARVER ST.
Try our Smörgasbord. Dine in the old fashioned court yard behind the iron gate. Norwegian management.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢
KUM-UP-TU SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

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147 W. 43 St. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
AIR CONDITIONED
7 Course Dinner 75¢
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WHITE TURKEY INN
Built in 1760
Furnished with antiques.
Daily Luncheon $1.00
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Dinner, Daily and Sunday $1.50 up
Route 7—Three miles north of Danbury, Conn.

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Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
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THE HOMESTEAD
55 WASHINGTON STREET
Corner Washington and Glenwood
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1.00
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Telephone Or. 4-5199

A Fair Exchange

THERE were some twenty-five of us, and we met at the settlement house three afternoons a week. Supposedly I was Teacher, but actually we exchanged instruction. The others learned rules from me, and I learned exceptions from them.

Oh yes, I knew the rules. I am not so sure of them now, but I knew them in the beginning,—a splendid set of rules for rehearsing twenty-odd actresses, aged ten to fifteen, sprung from a dozen nations. We were to put on a play; I was versed in such matters. My cast, regarding me solemnly that first day, still on its good behavior, knew little of plays or rehearsals, but was willing enough to learn.

* * *

AND SO WE began. Almost at once I perceived that this cast was to be unlike any other I had known. Parts were still being distributed when the Irish ingenue and the Italian heroine fell into bitter controversy.

"Oh, so you had that horrid old garlic for lunch again, didn't you?" The ingenue pushed a worn jacket from the arm of the chair she was sitting in, and lifted her nostrils in distaste.

My leading lady flew indignantly to the rescue of her jacket. "You let that alone! I'll eat garlic if I want to!"

The cast began noisily taking sides, everyone pulling at the jacket at once. By the time Teacher had rescued it, hung it in the coat room, and smoothed the ruffled tempers of the two prima donnas, she realized that here she was both Teacher and pupil.

* * *

BUT THERE was more to come. One day Teacher noted with a start that a principal character was rehearsing with a small complacent baby in her arms. Now, surely, was the time to make a rule and stand by it. "Players may not rehearse while holding babies. They interfere with gestures and—" but why invent reasons? The point was self-evident. I interrupted the proceedings and demanded an explanation. It was cheerfully given. There was no one else to look after the little Cat'rine that day. The Mother had a day's work. The little Cat'rine—this with a broad grin—would be quiet for no one else. The simple facts lined up against the rule and the rule, of course, gave way. Teacher took time to admire the eyelashes of the little Cat'rine, and the rehearsal continued.

Occasionally a rule held firm. A delicate point was raised when a golden-haired child, playing the part of a princess, began experimenting, whenever she was not actually speaking lines, in producing loud noises with chewing gum. It was done in simple enjoyment and not in derision, but it did impair the artistic effect of the scene. I made a rule about it. The cast was amazed. The only reason they were not all similarly occupied was an economic one, and not artistic at all. Teacher learned something of persuasion before that rule was accepted cheerfully.

* * *

THERE WERE OTHER rules, and other exceptions. One was about attendance at rehearsals. Teacher discovered that these twelve-year-olds were not carefree school children who could be ordered about for anything as trivial as a club play. They were important parts of the home machinery when floors were to be scrubbed and clothes washed for large families. Faithful as they were about attendance, they had more sober duties, too. I learned that lesson humbly, and have never forgotten it.

Teacher's copy of the play bears marks of many a compromise. Anglo-Saxon words that proved difficult for the tongues of young Latins and Slavs are stricken out in favor of simpler ones. Speeches are shortened that were too long to learn when the soup pot and the scrubbing pail competed for an actress's time, and no one at home read English well enough to hear her lines. And the blandly elaborate directions for setting and costumes are well-nigh riddled with changes.

Over these notations, Teacher's memory lingers affectionately. Those busy afternoons in the costume closets! We unearthed cloaks and shawls, feathered hats and slippers with long pointed toes—all the residue of rummage sales, donation boxes, and previous shows. What need had we for a costume fund? These treasures, a little imagination, a few ribbons and pins, and our cast was outfitted.

* * *

TEACHER LEARNED THINGS on those afternoons, too. Tact and ingenuity and strong fingers were needed to adapt the variously sized and styled creations to our requirements. Questions and protests filled the little room:

"Teacher, is *this* what I'm supposed to wear?"

"Oh, Teacher, can't I wear this silky thing? Look!"

"—but it's all sewed up and I can't get it on."

"That's not yours, you're supposed to be old!"

And through it all the whirring of the sewing machine, much laughter in front of the one mirror, and the electric excitement of a score making ready to tread the boards.

When it came to devising the stage setting, everything was exceptions; all the rules collapsed. We played against draperies in the modern manner, but they were of every color and length, and our lighting was far from orthodox. Perched on a rickety ladder, my arms filled with extension cords, I gave up entirely being Teacher; it was all I could do to keep up with what I was learning.

* * *

THE GREAT DAY came; the audience arrived; the play went forward. Whatever creaking and groaning marked its progress was drowned out by the applause, the immense good nature of our audience. Behind the scenes an international band of artistes embraced each other and whispered congratulations. Rivalries, forebodings, even garlic, were all forgotten. And Teacher, in the midst of the rejoicing, with thin little arms locked through hers, could only hope she had not been too dense a pupil.

A. L. C.

Comet

THE comet comes again.
Astronomer, tell when.

When ends its long eclipse?
Where meets the long ellipse?

Plot its explicit path
In geometric graph.

Trace its eccentric course
Through the curved universe.

Expound to us the law
By which we see again
The comet we first saw
As boys, now as old men.

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF A WOMAN (ca. 3000 B.C.). *In the Ny-Carlsberg Glyptothek, Copenhagen*

DURING the age of pyramid building in ancient Egypt, there was a great demand for the handiwork of a sculptor. Statues were not mere ornaments; they were requisites of the custom in which likenesses of the interred were entombed, along with provision. This head was broken from a figure used for such purpose.

When he carved a portrait, the Egyptian sculptor had a living model in mind. He aimed for accuracy and if the result was beautiful so much the better. There seemed to be a particular release of energy during this era which was reflected in all forms of art and craft. Whatever was undertaken was shaped and executed as roundly, as robustly, as exquisitely as possible. The Egyptian artist was prompted by a marked interest in formal design, by a desire to refer to his subject in terms of his typical or generalized traits. By implication rather than complete expression, he communicated the intelligence, impetuosity, constraint, authoritativeness, delicacy of the model. Egyptian sculpture of this period is notable for its genuinely sculptural attributes, for its full manifestation of plastic values, and for the sensitive and subtle allusion to inner character.

This head of a woman is represented looking directly forward in what is called the frontal posture. The construction lines are prominent in the firm outlines of the arch-like wig, the well indicated contours of forehead, cheeks and chin, the decisive shapes of eyelids, nose and lips. The wig of corkscrew curls is parted in the middle and the strands fall symmetrically to right and left. The natural hair is discerned pressed in patterned lines against the forehead. The eyebrows are modeled softly, the eyeballs bulge slightly, the nostrils are distended, the mouth drawn into a smile.

These portraits of the Fourth Dynasty are marked for strength, for dignity, for grandeur. They give full meaning to the adjective, sculptural.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Lifting Thought Into Light

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TRAVELER recently took an airplane on a trip of several hours. It was a gray and rainy day and the plane had hardly left the ground when it was enveloped in a heavy fog. The pilot took it up through the mist till, at quite an elevation, it came out into an almost blinding glory of sunshine. The fog completely obscured the earth, but the entire journey was made in radiant sunlight. At the destination the day was again found to be gray and rainy.

Many times that trip has helped the student who took it to explain human experiences. To the people who remained on the ground, clouds, rain, dampness, and darkness seemed to shut out light and radiance, but to those who had gone high enough to be above the clouds the sunlight was warm, bright, and beautiful. Thus, often in our daily lives everything looks quite dark, and if we do not know any better our thoughts stay where gloom envelops them.

What is the inspiration that will carry us up out of such a fog of unreality into the sunshine of happiness? Mary Baker Eddy has told us on page 400 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error."

If we believe someone is unkind or unjust to us, let us know that God, who is infinitely perfect, never made anything imperfect. The real man in God's image is always honest, pure, and intelligent, kind and just, helpful and loving. We can lift our thinking up to that truth, no matter what anyone else may be believing. Whatever really belongs to us, be it friend or success, possession or achievement, is to be seen as God-governed and therefore not to be taken from us.

The fog that envelops us may be fear that we are going to fail in some important step. Up through this unreal cloud our thought must go to the realization of truth again. In that loved story of the prodigal to be found in Luke's Gospel, the father said to his eldest son (15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." If we would always remember that God is ever saying that to us, His children, we should always be in spiritually mental sunshine!

"All that I have is thine"—all the necessary intelligence, confidence, dominion, all the desirable strength, ability, and courage that God has, is ours to reflect. Why should we ever fear failure or believe ourselves unhappy, unhealthy, or unfortunate?

Thinking of self is one of the surest ways to find the light of joy and happiness apparently blotted out. Selfishness makes a tremendously black cloud! So, if we ever see it settling down on us let us quickly lift our thinking above it by dropping all petty, unlovely, selfish thoughts. The very minute we stop thinking of self and its fears and wants and begin to think of and try to help others, that very minute darkness begins to disappear. It was because Jesus lived his life that way that he was so strong, serene, and happy.

The desire to please mortals instead of to please God always seems to separate us from right, and it hides the light of spiritual joy. Deserting divine Principle for mortal mind means weakness and foolishness and disappointment. Sticking to what one knows is right takes strength and intelligence, entire dependence on God and independence of persons, and in the end it means satisfaction and peace and true success.

Disappointment claims at times to blot out the sun completely, if we admit and believe in it. But all students can prove that often what seems an utterly crushing blow leads us to increase spiritual understanding and dominion, by causing us to hold fast to the real. Thus realizing that all that God has is ours to reflect, we shall refuse to lose our sunshine, refuse to get under a cloud, and keep mentally insisting that we cannot be separated from God, good. Nor can any claim of sickness, contagion, or accident hide from us the clear and joyous light of Life. The real man is well, spiritual, protected, safe. We can lift thought to that truth and contend for it always.

These are some of the clouds that seem to darken us all at times, and these are some of the ways by which we can lift thought and stay in the light. The clouds are mortal thinking; the true sunshine is in divine Mind. To those not fortunate enough to know as yet of Christian Science, the surrounding dreams of evil seem very real, but students of Christian Science are learning to keep their thinking lifted, that it may always be above, not below, the unreal clouds of mortal error, always in the clear, pure glory of our heavenly Father's presence, in the light of His eternally kind and helpful love!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

ELEVANDO EL PENSAMIENTO A LA LUZ

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN VIAJERO hace poco tomó un aeroplano para una jornada de varias horas. Era un día nublado y lluvioso, y el aeroplano a penas había dejado el suelo, cuando estaba envuelto en espesa neblina. El piloto lo elevó a través de la niebla, hasta que en cierta altura salió al resplandor casi cegador del sol. La niebla seguía obscureciendo la tierra por completo, pero el viaje entero se hizo con un sol radiante. Al llegar a su destino, el viajero encontró de nuevo un día nublado y lluvioso.

Muchas veces este viaje ha ayudado al que lo tomó a comprender lo que son las experiencias humanas. Para las personas que se quedaron en tierra, nubes y lluvia, humedad y obscuridad parecían excluir la luz y la claridad, pero al elevarse a una altura suficiente para estar por encima de las nubes, el sol estaba hermoso, cálido y brillante. Así pasa también a menudo en nuestra vida diaria, que todo parece obscuro, y si no sabemos remediarlo, nuestros pensamientos se quedan en donde la obscuridad los envuelve.

¿Cuál es la inspiración que nos llevará por encima de tal niebla de irrealidad al sol de la felicidad? Mary Baker Eddy nos lo ha dicho en la página 400 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Elevando el pensamiento por encima del error o la enfermedad y luchando persistentemente por la verdad, destruímos el error."

Si creemos que alguien tiene una actitud desagradable o injusta hacia nosotros, acordémonos de que Dios, el cual es de una perfección infinita, no hizo nunca nada que sea imperfecto. El hombre verdadero a la imagen de Dios es siempre honrado, puro e inteligente, bondadoso y justo, cooperador y cariñoso. Podemos elevar nuestro pensamiento a esta verdad, no importa cuales sean tal vez las creencias de otros. Lo que nos pertenezca realmente, sea lo que fuese, amistad o éxito, posesiones o facultades creadoras, ha de verse bajo el gobierno de Dios, y como cosa de la cual no podemos ser privados.

La niebla que nos envuelve puede ser el temor de que vamos a fracasar en alguna empresa importante. Nuestro pensamiento tiene que elevarse de nuevo a través de esta nube de irrealidad a la comprensión de la verdad. En aquella narración tan favorita del hijo pródigo, que encontramos en el Evangelio de San Lucas, el padre dice a su hijo mayor (15:31): "Hijo, tú siempre estás conmigo, y todas mis cosas son tuyas." ¡Si quisieramos recordar que Dios siempre nos está diciendo esto a nosotros, Sus hijos, estaríamos siempre mentalmente en la luz del sol espiritual!

"Todas mis cosas son tuyas"—todo lo que nos haga falta de inteligencia, confianza, dominio, todo lo que podamos desear de la fortaleza, de la habilidad y del ánimo que pertenecen a Dios, es nuestro para reflejarlo. ¿Por qué hemos de temer jamás al fracaso o creernos desgraciados, enfermos o desafortunados?

El pensar en uno mismo es una de las maneras más seguras de obscurecer aparentemente la luz de la alegría y de la felicidad. ¡El egoísmo hace una nube tremendamente obscura! Así que, cuando veamos esto viniendo sobre nosotros, elevemos pronto nuestro pensamiento por encima de todo lo que sea mezquino, feo, egoísta. En el momento en que dejemos de pensar en nosotros mismos y en nuestros temores y necesidades, y empecemos a pensar en otros para ayudarles en lo que podamos,—en aquel mismo momento la obscuridad empezará a desaparecer. Esta era la vida que Jesús llevó y por esto era tan poderoso, sereno y feliz.

El deseo de complacer a los mortales, en vez de complacer a Dios, siempre parece separarnos de la verdad, y oculta la luz de la alegría espiritual. El abandonar el Principio divino por la mente mortal, significa debilidad, confusión y desengaño. Para adherirse a lo que se conoce como justo, se necesita energía e inteligencia, confianza perfecta en Dios e independencia de personas; pero esto finalmente producirá satisfacción y paz y éxito verdadero.

La desilusión a veces amenaza obscurecer el sol por completo, si la admitimos y creemos en ella. Pero todos los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana pueden probar, que muchas veces lo que parece ser un golpe del todo abrumador, nos lleva a aumentar nuestro entendimiento y nuestro dominio espirituales, obligándonos a atenernos más estrechamente a lo que es real y verdadero. Comprendiendo, pues, que todo lo que es de Dios es nuestro para reflejarlo, rehusaremos a perder nuestra luz del sol, rehusaremos a estar bajo la nube, e insistiremos mentalmente en que nada puede separarnos de Dios, el bien. Ni es posible tampoco que ninguna pretensión de enfermedad, contagio o accidente nos oculte la luz clara y gozosa de la Vida. El hombre verdadero está sano, y completamente protegido y salvo, puesto que es espiritual. Podemos levantar nuestro pensamiento hacia esa verdad y contender por ella en todo tiempo.

Estas son algunas de las nubes que parecen obscurecernos a todos de vez en cuando, y éstas son algunas de las maneras por las cuales podemos elevar nuestro pensamiento y permanecer en la luz. Las nubes son los pensamientos mortales; el sol verdadero es la Mente divina. Para los que no tienen aun la suerte de conocer la Ciencia Cristiana, los sueños del mal que les rodean parecen muy reales, pero los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo a mantener sus pensamientos elevados, así que queden siempre por encima y no por debajo de las nubes ficticias del error mortal, siempre en la gloria clara y pura de la presencia de nuestro Padre celestial, en la luz de Su amor, eternamente bondadoso y amparador.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Palms on a Persian River

THE Persian Gulf! Kipling writes of a seven-league canvas and a brush of comet's hair. Nothing short of that in the hands of a divinely inspired artist could do justice to the color effects we saw there.

The water was jade-green, deepening to dark blue along the horizon. This met the sky in a broad band of pink. Darting round continuously over the water, for days at a time, were innumerable black swallows. They were just the touch needed to complete the picture.

We spent the day at Bahrein, where are the pearl fisheries. There were hundreds of boats; each manned with fifty divers, and in addition to the pearl divers there were boys diving for fresh water from submarine springs that bubblé up from the briny depths of the Gulf with no taint of salt in it. . . . On the last day but one of the voyage, at seven in the evening, we anchored at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, as the stream is called that is formed by the union of the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. At two in the morning the tide was sufficiently high to allow the ship to pass over the bar and again we were on our way.

For days I had been dreaming of palm-trees. My eyes were fairly aching for a sight of them. The morning after we entered the river, I looked from my porthole. There were millions of date-palms, without exaggeration. Both banks of the river were lined with them as far as the eye could reach, like a long green ribbon extending back to the arid edge of the desert.

They were beautifully green and flourishing and great bunches of yellow fruit were hanging from them. But the supreme charm of the river was not exclusively in the date-palms or in the harmonious blending of soft colors in water and earth and sky. Other things combined to weave a spell over the scene.

There were long strings of camels ambling along under the trees. The yellow, flat-roofed houses, with blue-tiled porticoes, were typically Oriental. The long, slender pleasure-boats—painted a bright color and turned up in a sweeping curve at both ends—were like Venetian gondolas, and there were blue-and-gold mosques with storks' nests perched on the domes and above the small balconies where the muezzins call the faithful to prayer.

The charm of the place was so sweet and gracious and so all-pervading that our eyes were steeped in beauty on every side. The loveliness of the Persian Gulf never could be exaggerated!—From "Camel-Bells of Baghdad," by JANET MILLER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Labor Invades Westminster

THERE was unusual stir and bustle in Parliament Square. A British House of Commons was assembling after a General Election. Members old and new trooped through Palace Yard to be sworn in.

Nearly all of them wore silk hats and frock-coats. Most of them drove up in their carriages. The scene was decorous, conventional, eminently Victorian. It suggested a system on a solid, permanent base. Men who in 1892 were nearing old age had no recollection of any other system. . . .

Suddenly the notes of a cornet made the warm air quiver. There was driven up a large carriage, drawn by two horses—a carriage known as a waggonette. From it jumped down a man in flannel shirt, tweed suit, cloth cap. He spoke a word to one of the policemen at the gates of the "Palace of Westminster," then he went through, and so into the House of Commons. His companions in the waggonette cheered him. The cornet-player gave forth no uncertain sound. Next day newspaper reports recorded the arrival of the new M. P. for South West Ham, an East London constituency, "accompanied by a brass band." The blare of trumpets and the roll of drums were described by one imaginative chronicler, who noticed also "trousers frayed at the heel," and guessed the absence of a neck-tie—incorrectly, it appeared.

What manner of man did his fellow-members see when Keir Hardie entered the House? A man with a head already described as "majestic," covered with curling hair in which even then (he was thirty-seven) glints of silver flecked the golden brown. A large forehead deeply lined; eyes that could be stern, even contemptuous, but could also be "wells of kindness." A man who had lived much in the open and showed it. A man habitually grave, but with a smile of friendship that was like sudden sunshine on a mountain tarn. . . .

There were groups here and there which knew Keir Hardie to be no ordinary man. In the mean streets of his squalid industrial constituency, in the mining villages of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, were many who had awareness of his worth. In his grey-brown eyes they had seen the pitifulness that goes with nobility of nature.

They had heard him speak from platforms, sincerely; as a rule quietly; yet at times with burning zeal. They had read his articles; seen that his thoughts were offered to them simply, genuinely; discerned from them what manner of man he was. They knew he had gone to take his place in Parliament, wearing the clothes he always wore. They could guess he would rather have walked there alone than have driven in the crowded waggonette. . . .

He was to fight from that August day onward, as he had fought many years before it, for the principle that government should aim at the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and should use every means, economic as well as political, to secure it.—HAMILTON FYFE, in "Keir Hardie." (London: Duckworth.)

Curlews on the Moors

CURLEWS are essentially birds of the moors and open spaces. High on the hills they are found during the spring, nesting in some desolate, unfrequented area, where mankind is seldom if ever seen. The world lies at their feet, stretching away mile upon mile into the blue distance.

The clear bubbling note of the curlew travels a long way in the deep silence of the hills. The sweetest note of all the moorland birds, it seems to express the very spirit of the uplands in spring.

Climb up the track leading from the valley on to the open hillside; and, beyond the last wall sheltering the little fields below, you will find the curlews. Large brown birds they are, with light-colored backs and boldly curving bills. So much does their color resemble the surrounding withered grass, that movement alone betrays them. So long as they remain perfectly still, they are almost impossible to see. On the approach of a man, they will run some distance amongst the heather or tufts of grass before rising into the air, especially if their nest is near at hand. At these times of alarm, their whistle is a plaintive long-drawn note, insistent and anxious in tone if the eggs are hatched and the chicks are somewhere about. The young birds will lie flat and motionless, so long as the parent bird's warning note is heard.

The shepherds get to know the curlew well during the weeks they spend up on the hills tending their sheep. One pair of curlews had made their nest near a track daily used by a shepherd and his dog. The hen sat undisturbed as they passed, yet a stranger's footstep would have moved her off the nest before he could have had time to see the bird.

On one occasion a bird lover spent several days in a tiny hide, erected beside a curlew's nest for the purpose of photography. When the work was finished, and the hide had been removed, she returned a few days later to see if the eggs were hatched. But no sign of either nest or eggs could she see. Standing quite still in the place where the hide had been, she made a careful inspection of the ground. There at her feet sat the curlew, in no way disturbed at being visited by so well-known a friend.

Birds of the moor, as curlews are, make for the seashore as soon as the young can fly. Here they assemble in large flocks on the sandbanks, where they remain until the autumn moulting season is over. Then, equipped with a new suit of feathers, they set off on their journey hundreds of miles away to the south, where there are no frosts or snow to interfere with their winter food supply.

M. B.

Golden Words

GAY on the hills the goldenrod
Tints into gold the casual sod—

Brief, bright words of cheer and hope
Written on the hillside's slope—

The words of autumn gaily said
When summer's shining hosts have fled,

When robins' songs are still and bees
No more wing over clover seas—

The words of prophecy and cheer
That link with joy year unto year!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In Conference With Business Women of Many Lands

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

To Protect Professional Standards

Paris Delegates Urge Women's Achievements Be Taken Out of 'News' Category

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Dear Friend,

For the past week I have been living in a world of extreme activity. I have been living in the Latin Quarter in Paris, with a group of women, representative of countries as far removed from each other as China and Italy, Poland and the United States, who have come together because they are all interested in professional and commercial matters, and because they believe that an interchange of ideas and experiences in regard to such things may be useful.

Such a conference—it was organized by the International Federation of Business and Professional Women and represented nineteen different countries—may not have been the first of its kind. But it was undoubtedly one of the first, and undoubtedly it has marked a milestone.

Their Position in France

Not that women are new to wage-earning. Women have earned their own living and other people's for generations, and here in Paris it is not possible to forget it. Paris is extremely proud of the first woman doctor of France who took her degree in 1875, and of the first woman lawyer who qualified twenty-five years later and opened the door to a profession which is now said to number some hundreds of women. Paris likes to explain that the famous Madame Curie led the way for women university professors when she was appointed to a university post in 1906. Moreover, Paris is proud that there are in France today some 8,000,000 professional women, while of the 2,000,000-odd people who make up the French world of commerce over 1,000,000 are women—and of commercial "chiefs," 304,781 women appear in a total of 680,786.

All the same, as I came over in the boat from Newhaven to Dieppe, I reminded myself that though women have always worked, the modern woman worker is in a position quite different from her predecessors, and I decided that I would chronicle very carefully the exact impression made by this conference upon those attending it, not merely because I wanted to pass the results of my observations on to you, but because I was awake to the fact that in a world that is "changing its skin," as it were, and emerging under a new guise, it is important to discover just what business women are doing at the moment, and just how they intend to proceed.

Conference Program

I do not believe I was entirely successful. I doubt, indeed, whether anybody could have been entirely successful. The program of the Conference was very heavy, and so many speakers held the platform that discussion from the floor was impossible. General opinions could be exchanged only over lunch tables or during those innumerable tea parties which the French Government and private French citizens arranged for the delegates.

In theory, and according to the program, the women discussed such questions as the modern trends of what they called the "woman movement." But in practice, the discussions amounted very largely to a recital of just what the women of each individual country have accomplished without reference to the relative importance of such accomplishments.

This was interesting because in itself it afforded a certain key to the present position of the professional and business woman, suggesting—to those who attempted to analyze it—a possibility that although women are undoubtedly what one might call "business-conscious," they are also self-conscious. Their self-consciousness has come from the fact that the generation which is now establishing itself in modern commercial and professional life passed through the struggle which opened the door to such adventures. It can actually remember the struggle for political status; is acutely troubled by the subsequent struggle for economic status which is still in progress; and is even now passing through the stages of being what is generally understood as "news."

The fact that woman is still "news" appears to many thoughtful business women one of the most irritating characteristics of modern business life, and one which should be suppressed.

Naturally nobody in Paris deprecated the fact that Czechoslovakia has recently appointed its "first" woman university professor in the person of Madame Milada Paulova. Or that Denmark has, for the first time, appointed a woman, Mrs. Ella Saabye, to the post of Head of Department at the State Experimental Institute. Or that, in Norway, Mrs. Ruth Sörensen has been appointed to the important juridical post of Byfoged of the town of Trondhjem, being the "first" woman to hold the position. Or that, in Italy, Signora Bruni recently carried off the first prize at the International Horse Show in Rome in competition with military and other men riders. Or, most certain of all, that for the "first" time, three women Ministers have appeared within the sacred preserves of the Government of France.

Nevertheless, it was definitely felt that such matters should not be hailed as "news," and that to regard them as "news" is detrimental not merely to women workers, but also to men workers, since a disposition to regard professional and business achievements as in any way relative to sex is to endanger every professional standard.

Dislike of Differentiation

Possibly—I believe you would have agreed with me had you been there—this dislike of differentiation formed the keynote to nearly everything that was talked of this week in Paris. Woman after woman spoke of the urgent need for the protection of working standards and the impossibility of such protection were men to regard the existence of women in professional and business life as in any way different from their own existence, and if women were to yield to the temptation of agreeing with them, even on the ground that to be "different" is in itself an advertisement. Eventually, the women said, men and women must co-operate in the working world as workers, and the sooner they do it, the better for work and for themselves.

The desire for co-operation as against differentiation appeared, too, in another form. The need for the abolition of differences between men and women opened the way to the recognition of the need to abolish differences between nation and nation. For one whole morning, a small committee discussed organizing a more definite contact with the international radio services in order that workers in one country might enter into the activities of workers in others.

Interested in Persons

And this takes me to the last thing that I want to tell you—because my letter is getting too long. Looking back over the affairs of a too crowded week, trying to define the trends of thinking expressed by women who are finding their feet in a working world which is new and likely to remain for some time under conditions which change with constant rapidity, one could not help being struck by the fact that the main interest to them lay in the human adaptation rather than the business possibility—in the person rather than the thing.

It might be said that a conference of men would not—possibly could not—have regarded the world of business from such a point of view. In that very thing, however, seemed to be bound up one of the main reasons for insisting that men and women work together. Simply because they regard things differently, it is essential that both standpoints should be expressed. Public affairs, like home affairs, require a reasonable balance, and I gather that the women who are entering business and the professions at this time are awake to the fact and ready to co-operate.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

[The first Wednesday of each month you receive a letter like this from Phyllis Lovell of our European bureau, telling you what is going on among women of Great Britain and the Continent.]

That Conceited Soufflé

It Takes the Aplomb Right Out of This Bold Cook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is anything in the whole field of cookery that can rival a soufflé for versatility or conceit, I should like very much to know what it is. A broiled steak remains heroic if kept waiting for dinner even to the extent of getting a bit tough about it, but Miss Soufflé vents her pique by swooning away and practically dissolving into thin air. And if you don't like it you can go hungry. So there!

As a child I used to watch Aunt Mattie in her kitchen concocting the most delicious smells and tastes from a pinch of this and a dash of that. She fascinated me as thoroughly as the traveling magicians of the day and as stubbornly refused to reveal any of her secrets. She haughtily scorned all cook books. Needless to say, my respect for Aunt Mattie's skill has increased with the years, and I sincerely trust that when shipwrecked on that desert island, if ever, some passing vessel will kindly float me over some manner of cook book. Perhaps it is because I lack Aunt Mattie's confidence that I have ever allowed anything so frivolous as a mere soufflé to bluff me. But bluff me it has, for years and years. I shy from the very act of mixing one as a horse does a newspaper—or used to!

However, this is all becoming rather a sore point with my pride, and I realize something has to be done about it very soon. To think that a spongy thing like a soufflé can comprise the meat, or meat substitute course, the main vegetable dish, utilize left-overs, or graduate into an ethereal dessert! And that only white sauce, three eggs, and a very small amount of intelligence are required to bind the whole together! Then, too, one is privileged to use tapioca or bread crumbs if the white sauce acts temperamental and turns lumpy. It all sounds so dashedly simple. Or does that adjective apply to me?

I might begin very modestly at first, grated cheese or tomato soufflé as a side dish today, then tomorrow the spinach, cauliflower, corn, peas or asparagus submerged in the feathery mixture. Possibly by Friday I shall be brave enough to confront the family with salmon, and on Sunday, who knows, a priceless chicken soufflé! Then—poor family! —next week there shall be rice, chocolate, caramel, custard, maple, lemon, prune, and other fresh, canned or dried fruit oblations for dessert. After that, the left-overs should be easy!

Yes, as I think it over, I believe I'll make the plunge and make another soufflé. (I hadn't mentioned before that the first was one of those sunken bride affairs.) Now that I'm older and wiser—though still 10 laps behind Aunt Mattie—perhaps it may be safe to try it again. With the baby tucked in bed, the family all assembled and ready to jump at the call of food, those two words, "serve immediately," may possibly lose some of their sting. With any degree of success at all, I shall doubtless step into the conceit of the soufflé class myself, sufficient to rise to any and all occasions. So here I go—out to beat up those eggs and whatever I can find to go with them. I'll meet you at 3:25. So fluffio! H. W.

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Courtesy of Columbia Yarns

Handknit Models for Late Autumn and Winter

The trim, two-piece dress shown above, done in Spanish Knitting Yarn, will be useful for office wear this winter, or as bright contrast under the heavy sportscoat. It is attractive in Orange Lacque, as here, or in a color selected to match the particular wardrobe. Blue-green, dark red, rich brown, eggplant, dull gold, number among the preferred autumn shades. The name of this model is Columbia Lakehurst. The skirt and three-quarter swagger coat of the costume below are knit of Sportswear Shetland and De Lustra Sportcrepe combined to form one strand. Worn with a sweater of Chiffon Shetland, they make a smart ensemble for late fall week-ends. This suit is called Columbia Little Rock.

Gourds in Pioneer Texas

When Women Grew Their Pans, Cups and Dippers

By **Bessie T. Jones**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOURDS played an important part in the household equipment in the early days of Texas. As late as the 1870's and the 1880's, they served many purposes in the home.

There were three distinct types grown for home use: the dipper gourd; large round ones with bulging sides, shaped somewhat like a pumpkin, usually called the "fat" gourd because of its use as a container for hog fat or lard; and the Spanish gourd.

The dipper type was grown for the purpose of providing dippers from which to drink water or to use for any dipping purpose. These had a bowl-shaped body with a long handle.

If it was desired to have a dipper with an extra long handle and unusually slender, the vine was examined for likely gourds for this use while they were still growing; these were then arranged so as to swing clear of support of the vine, the heavy bowl part causing the handle part to stretch and thus causing a greater length of the handle.

When it was full grown and ready to be made into a dipper, the upper part of the bowl was then cut out, the seeds and other inside matter removed and the gourd boiled in strong lye water until all bitterness was gone.

This method of boiling in strong lye water had to be followed in preparing any gourd for household use, except in the case of where it was to be used as a lye container, as all gourds are extremely bitter.

Various Sizes

These dipper gourds grew in various sizes. Some had extra large bowls, others were medium size, and still others with small bowls about the size of a cup. The use depended on the size of the bowl, and the amount cut out of the upper part of the bowl was determined by the use to which it would be put.

If the bowl was extra large the handle was cut off to make it just right for holding when milking the cows. Another use of these extra large ones was for holding lye soap or for carrying it to the wash place on wash day.

The smaller sizes of the dipper gourds were used to make cups in which coffee or milk was served. Usually the vines were noticed often and, when it could be done, the gourds which appeared to be suitable for making cups were lowered to the ground very gently, so as not to break the vine, and finished their growing laid with one side flat on the ground; this was done to provide a gourd cup with a flat bottom that would not so easily turn over.

A few turns of the knife and the upper part of the bowl was cut off, the handle cut off the right length, leaving it just right by which to pick up the gourd cup, and another useful cup had been added to the supply for the home.

The fat gourd, or soap gourd as it was also called, was without a handle. While these were growing, they were eased down to the ground without breaking the vine and continued their growth resting flat on the ground, thereby producing a gourd with a large flat bottom, suitable for holding anything one desired to put in them.

When ready to be transformed into a useful household utensil, a sharp knife cut out a round which was to be used to make the covering or lid, the stem part being left on to make a convenient handle by which the lid could be lifted.

Many Uses

Then it was cleaned out by removing all seed and other "innards," scraped well until smooth, boiled in lye water until sweet and clean; the lye water boiling served both to sweeten and toughen them.

These had many uses. The main one being to hold hog fat—fat being the name by which lard was called in the early days of Texas. When the hog fat was cooked, it was dipped from the pot with a long handled dipper gourd and poured into one of these "fat" gourds, the top was then set on the opening and when cool enough to be moved was set under the bed. Under the bed, in those days, being the place for storing supplies.

These large gourds, with their bulging sides, were used to hold the supply of brown sugar, when they had sugar. They also held the extra supply of meal when an unusual amount had been ground in the small hand mill; they also served as green coffee containers (all coffee was bought green in those days, parched and ground in the coffee mill).

They served also as utensils to hold the cracklings from the lard making; one of the main uses being that of a container for lye soap, this usually being made in large quantities and stored for future use; another important use was that of serving as milk vessels, in which case a large portion of the upper part was cut off, leaving a pan-shaped utensil.

The Spanish gourd was used for carrying water to the field for use while at work or on a long trip. Many soldiers at the battle of San Jacinto carried Spanish gourds as canteens.

They were called Spanish gourds because they were first brought to Texas by the Spaniards in the days of the early Spanish Missions and the seeds were planted around the Missions. These gourds were distinctly different from any other type of known gourds.

Each gourd had two large sections with a small middle section. The lower section, or that part farthest from the stem, was somewhat larger than the upper section. The small middle section was that part around which a piece of rope or leather was tied and then carried over the shoulder.

Pioneer Water Wings

In preparing them for water carriers, a small opening around the stem end was cut out, making a hole which could be stopped with a corn cob, then a long knife or a stick was used to loosen the seeds and other matter which would then be shaken out. After it was cleaned of all this as well as could be done, it was given the usual lye boiling, after which it was ready for service.

Many little boys learned to swim in those early days by using Spanish gourds—two to a boy—tied to ropes and attached to the body; the gourds would not sink, thus providing "floats."

Gourds, being bitter, were not interesting to stock, so they could be planted, and usually were, around the cow pens, growing upon the fence. They could never be planted near squash or watermelons as they would mix, ruining both the squash and melons.

[Another article by Mrs. Jones concerning Texas of a hundred years ago was published May 29.]

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Lima Bean Casserole

Soak overnight or for several hours
1 cup of dry lima beans. Cook until tender, using as little water as possible, and season with salt and pepper. Fry until a delicate brown
3 slices of bacon, cut in pieces, and
1 medium onion, chopped rather fine. Add
½ or ¾ pound of hamburger, and fry until well browned. Season with salt and pepper. Heat and season with salt, pepper and sugar
1 pint of canned tomatoes. Mix beans, meat and tomatoes together and place in buttered casserole. Bake in moderate oven 300° F. until heated through well—about 45 minutes. Serves four very generously.

This is a one-dish meal and needs only a vegetable salad and light dessert to make a complete and satisfying meal.

(Mrs.) M. S. C., Oregon.

'Orphans of the Storm'

Through the Editor's Window

Chicago

WORKS of compassion, intelligently wrought, ever seem the blessed privilege of womankind. So it is that the world contemplates with deep content its Florence Nightingales, Jane Addamses and Clara Bartons. They bear aloft our banner, and within the fields of our own "ministry" we yearn to do likewise. A woman has undertaken such a ministry, here on Chicago's North Shore, and I find it one of the most beautiful and intelligently wrought works of compassion in all the world. It is a refuge for those "orphans of the storm" who are the lost, strayed or stolen dogs and cats of the region. And it does its work in a locality that offers them little or no protection from vivisection.

You probably remember Irene Castle McLaughlin for her dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle did perhaps more than any other two persons to help people lift ballroom dancing to a rhythmic expression that has the restraint and grace of art. Or possibly you know the Irene Castle McLaughlin of more modern times as "one of the best dressed women in America." She has been called that. She is a designer in Chicago, these days. Hats. But I want you to know her for this work that I suspect is closest to her heart. To it she has given of her time, thought and, before incomes so swiftly vanished, poured into it her money. She calls it "Orphans of the Storm."

* * *

Such a place has work enough to do near any large city or in almost any region—dogs and cats not having too easy a time of it in this world; but in the Chicago sector it meets a dire need. As you may know, the vivisection situation in Illinois is a serious problem to all lovers of animals, and in Chicago it reaches its peak. On a folder I brought back from the Orphans of the Storm yesterday is the explanation. This folder, carrying an appealing photograph of a small boy hugging his dog, describes the situation. I quote from it:

"Help us keep the City from sending this boy's dog to the University Laboratories to be experimented on by students—ALIVE!

"So many families . . . cannot afford to bail their dog out, when he gets into the Pound.

"The City has passed an Ordinance to the effect that ALL unclaimed dogs—licensed or unlicensed—be given to the Medical Laboratories.

"New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and all the American Cities we know of, gave up the practice of turning their Pound dogs over to the Medical Laboratories years ago. Insist, as Citizens elsewhere have insisted, that YOUR Dog Pound be freed from political control, and corruption, so that this stray animal collection work may be placed in the hands of some Humane Organization, better fitted to handle it."

Another folder given out by the Orphans of the Storm is designed to arouse the owner of a lost dog to take quick action to search out and find his pet. It lists addresses of the organizations doing honest rescue work, together with, in case of grim need, the names and addresses of the experimental research laboratories of universities and hospitals.

* * *

Yesterday I made a long-anticipated visit to the Orphans of the Storm, at Deerfield, Ill. The home is in farm country, with plenty of space around; so the gay yaps and barks that greet incoming dogs or some of the many visitors, can bother no one. It is a cheery place, because here is constructive work being done. Outdoor kennels and runs are everywhere, and I must say I never saw a happier host of canines.

A high steel-and-wire fence encloses the entire place. A house for resident employees lies just within the main gate and at the left a long low white frame building that contains, besides the office and workrooms, row upon row of inside kennels or runs, all spotlessly clean and regularly hosed out. The dogs are for the most part kept in groups, most evidently enjoying one another's companionship and interested in every item of passing news. We went from one to another, appreciating the appealing individuality of each, loving them for their responsive ways and pretty faces. The few "boarders" or "paying guests" there, seem also contented and comparatively gay. The boarders are in individual runs.

While we were there a case of cruelty was reported from a distant point, and word came from yet another part of Chicago about a dog who, because like some humans he had given in to resentment and been a bit snappy, would have to be called for immediately if he were to be saved from the laboratories. So the truck bearing the deep-hearted name, "Orphans of the Storm," went off on its two errands of mercy.

* * *

The organization does as much educational work as its all too slim purse will allow. "A lost dog usually means a careless owner," says Mrs. McLaughlin, and gives excellent advice on making a dog feel at home, keeping him safe but not unkindly confined, feeding and caring for him so he will be well and happy. Responsible people who want pets may take them upon signing a contract. In this contract they promise to care for and protect the pet in certain stated ways; they express a willingness to be investigated at any time the organization sees fit; and they guarantee in the event the organization finds conditions unsatisfactory, to give the animal back upon request.

People are interested in this project, of course, and some have been of real help; but it continually breasts rough waves, financially. A Board now heads it up, for Mrs. McLaughlin cannot give it the time or the money she once could, much as she may yearn to. Its support comes chiefly from small gifts—a dollar here, a quarter there—and the loving service of a few individuals. One woman in Chicago uses her own small living-quarters as a station for rescued strays, I was told, and collects many herself, phoning out to Deerfield whenever she has a group of "orphans" to be called for. Two teachers on the southwest side of the city have rented a barn, and are doing likewise. Some of the volunteer workers have proved reliable investigators, keeping in touch with homes where pets have been placed.

* * *

It seems unthinkable that such work should cease. Yet they tell me out at Deerfield that they often, these days, face this stark possibility. Living upon donations, when there are so many emergency needs for people's gifts, the organization literally goes on from day to day. Indeed, the animals dependent upon man sometimes get scant crumbs of compassion from the masters' tables.

Instead of having to wonder whether it can go on, such an organization should be, it seems to me, not only well off but actually one of many similar centers throughout the world. Even in cities often given as fine examples of humane work, there is need, poignant need, of facilities for even better work—as I know the Animal Rescue League of Boston would eagerly agree. What good the Orphans of the Storm has done and is doing cannot be adequately compassed within an article. I think you would take it to your heart, as I have, and also the loyal woman whose compassion and sense of justice brought it about.

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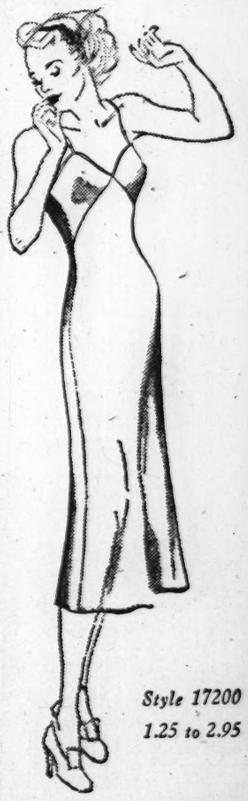
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Business and Industry

No Autumn Setback to Trade Seen as Result of Drought

Commerce and Finance

Expect Sharp Rise In Meat Prices To Follow Corn Jump

Weekly Commodity Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The dramatic rise in the price of corn, from 55 cents to $1.10, resulting from the unplanned-for drought, has had a correspondingly spectacular effect on the economics of hog production. The so-called "corn-hog ratio," which governs the rate at which corn is fed to hogs, has within the last two months dropped from around 16 to 1 down to 9 to 1.

Corn-Hog Ratio

The corn-hog ratio describes the relation between the prices of hogs at the slaughter house, and corn on the farm. At the present time 100 pounds of live hog (pig, to New Englanders) are worth about $10.50. A bushel of corn is worth, at Chicago, about $1.10 and in the great corn hog belt just west of the Mississippi, slightly more. In other words, 100 pounds of hog is not worth much more than nine bushels of corn. At this ratio, it is not worthwhile to feed corn to hogs. Corn is worth more on the ear than on the hoof.

Six months ago hogs were selling fairly near the present price, but corn was worth only about 60 cents. Hence 100 pounds of hog was worth as much as around 16 bushels of corn. A farmer could get more for his corn by feeding than by selling.

Farm observers watch this corn-hog ratio very closely. It is generally estimated that at the present time, the two prices are in balance when the ratio is about 11 to one, though the proper ratio has in the past been estimated as high as 13 and as low as 10. At the proper ratio between 40 and 50 per cent of the country's corn crop goes down the hog's gullet.

When the ratio goes up above 11 to 1, then the probability is that more corn will go into hogs. Eventually either corn prices will rise or hog prices fall. When the ratio goes down, then the farmer will feed fewer hogs. He will sell his hogs lean, and by disposing of his brood and farrowing sows, reduce his hog crop during the next season, preferring to dispose of his corn in other ways.

Drought Effects

This is what expected to happen at present, since the corn-hog ratio has dropped below 11 to 1. But the effects of it will not be felt by the American housewife until next winter and not completely until well into next year. For the impact of a drought upon pork supplies and prices is imparted through the machinery of American farm economics only over a number of months.

The initial effect of the drought was seen in corn prices, but there has been as yet no important corresponding rise in hog prices. The hog crop which was born last spring and which is now being prepared for market was a considerable increase over the previous year. It is still being fed from the 1935 corn crop, which at 2,300,000,000 bushels, was on the way up toward normal. As the anticipated shortage in the crop to be harvested in September and October has raised the price of cash corn, however, farmers are considering the desirability of reducing their stocks of hogs and selling their corn on the market. This means that the initial effect of a drought, through raising corn prices, is actually to increase the supply of hogs coming to market.

Next Winter

By next fall, however, two important developments will appear. In the first place the gradual current reduction in the supply of hogs will have reduced the available supply. In addition there will be further disposition on the farmer's part to sell his hogs prematurely, i. e. before they are fully fattened. Hence the runs of hogs to market will be comparatively lean. The lard obtainable from the fall slaughterings will be less. In anticipation of this, the far months in the lard futures market have already advanced sharply.

In the second place, there will be fewer sows bred, and more piggy sow sent to market. In other words, the crop of hogs initiated for the 1937 spring marketing wil be substantially reduced. The rsults will appear gradually in the winter and spring of 1937 in smaller shipments and slaughter of hogs, and higher prices for pork products.

Six Year Cycle

Hog prices tend to move in a six year cycle. From a level of nearly $12.00 in 1929 they had three years' decline to a low of under $4.00 per 100 pounds in 1932, and a three years' advance to a high of over $13.00 (including $2.25 processing tax) in the fall of 1935. The downtrend was caused principally by a fall of 50 per cent or more in the buying power of industrial communities during the depression. The recovery was caused in part by a revival of that buying power, in part by the hog-killing and corn restriction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in part by the droughts in 1933 and 1934 which sharply reduced the corn crops.

The decline in hog prices since last fall, which looked like the beginning of another cyclical downswing, was apparently due to the favorable 1935 corn crop, which resulted in larger fall breeding of sows and a consequent larger 1936 spring crop of marketable hogs. The 1936 spring crop amounted to about 42,000,000 head against only 32,400,000 head a year previous.

For hog prices to rise next year above the level of late 1935 would throw askew the regular price cycle theory. However, the factors which led to the 1933-1935 rise appear likely to be still in effect. The continued increase of industrial employment appears likely to carry urban purchasing power on upward, while the restrictive effects of drought and government still apply.

Argentine Imports

One possible mitigation under discussion is the import of Argentine corn. The present tariff is 25 cents a bushel, over which it is possible at present to lay down corn from Buenos Aires at Chicago at a little over $1. There is a possibility that the President may be asked to reduce the tariff to 12½ cents, under his "emergency" powers, for the benefit of hog-growers and pork-consumers.

The effect of the drought and the farm restriction programs is expected to be greatest upon pork products, but will also be reflected in other meats. An even earlier effect is expected upon milk, butter and eggs, one of the principal raw materials of which is corn.

Edible oils are also expected to rise.

One result of the restriction programs and droughts of recent years has been to cut down the supply of these edible oils, including cottonseed oil and lard. The use of substitutes and imports increased heavily. To prevent a part of this the Revenue Act of 1935, best known for its penalty tax on undivided profits and for its windfall tax, also imposed a heavy duty on whale oil (except sperm oil), marine-animal oil, tallow, inedible animal oils and fats, sesame oil, and the oils from sunflower, rapeseed, kapok, hempseed, perilla, and other sources.

H.M.F.

Telephone Calls Now Cheaper and Quicker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IT NOW costs only $5 on Sundays and after 7 p. m. to make the longest distance call possible within the United States—from Eastport, Maine, to Bay, California—2947 airline miles, said Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in announcing low rates for long distance telephone calls.

Only some 10 years ago it was necessary to hang up the telephone after placing a call and have the operator call you back later after a delay of five or 10 minutes or more, and the cost of a day station-to-station call from New York City to San Francisco, for instance, was $16.50. Today, nearly all long distance calls are put through without the person calling hanging up the telephone, and the cost of a telephone call on a week day from New York City to San Francisco is now $7.50, less than half what it was and is only $4.50 on Sundays and after 7 p. m.

Added Expansion In Autumn Trade Expected by Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In addition to declaring that summer trade has been satisfactory and that the outlook for autumn trade is favorable, the National City Bank, in its latest monthly bulletin asserts that industry in the United States is now operating at its higest level in six years, farm prices are advancing and government payments are adding temporarily to purchasing power, with the result that the volume of goods moved has equaled the most hopeful expectations.

Industrial and trade gains have been 15 to 20 per cent over last year, and business indexes rose in July to the highest levels in the last three years, the bank's bulletin goes on to say.

Drought Handicap Overcome

That the autumn outlook may be interpreted as favorable in farm states despite the serious effects of the drought, may be explained in several ways, the bank says. It continues:

"For one thing, much of the expected rise in retail food prices probably will not come until 1937. The consequences of the crop failure will be thus deferred and so spread out that they can be borne more easily. Meanwhile factory workers are better able to face an advance in their living costs than they were in the comparable situation two years ago by reason of the increase of 26 per cent in industrial payrolls and of 17 per cent in real wages in that time. Most important of all, the drought is only one element in the business picture. Business men are doubtless remembering that the calamity of 1934 proved to be no insuperable obstacle to business improvement."

Bright Industrial Outlook

In connection with important industries, some of which showed no summer seasonal recession this year, the bank says:

"This is an encouraging array of reports for business men returning to their desks after the vacation period to consider. Looking forward to the farm trade as described, to the resumption of automobile operations, and to the maintenance of capital goods activity on at least its present scale, confidence in the outlook for the fourth quarter is general. It is a natural assumption, since business is still considerably below normal and wants are unsatisfied, that the recovery will not stop for lack of momentum, but only as it is interfered with by new maladjustments or outside developments; and the possibilities of interference during the remainder of this year do not seem any more threatening than they have been at other times.

"The European political situation is under a severe strain, but the attitude of the powers supplies considerable assurance that the Spanish conflict will not be permitted to embroil other countries. The election in this country is doubtless holding some plans for business expansion in suspense; but the trade news shows again, as business historians have frequently demonstrated, that the belief that presidential election years are always poor business years is incorrect. There is a growing disposition to believe that major labor troubles, including the threat in the steel industry, will not develop in time to stop fall business improvement."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¼%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	¾
Com paper:			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	65⅜c

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	¼@⅜%	¼@⅜%	⅛@⅛%
4 months	⅜@¼	¼@⅜	⅜
5-6 months	⅜@½	⅜@½	⅜

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	1⅞@2
Time money	1½	1½	3

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	½@⅝%
Short bills	⅝	⅝	½
Bar silver	19 1/16d	19 1/16d	29¼d
Bar gold	138s 3d	138s 2½d	141s 1d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	3	Rome	4½
Athens	7	Sofia	5½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$5.03 7/32	$5.03 7/32	$8.2397
Cables	5.03⅜	5.03⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.06586	.06584	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1688	.16885	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3260	.3260	.3267
Italy—lira	.0787	.0787	.0891
Germany—mark	.4023	.40225	.4033
Holland—florin	.6792	.6791	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2595	.2595	.4537
Norway—krone	.2529	.2529	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2247	.2247	.4537
Spain—peseta†	.1220	.1220	.3267
Greece—drachma	.00945	.00938	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.18875	.1886	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.04132	.04132	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2951
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
	South America		
Argentine—peso	.3355	.3354	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.5985	.5995	.2025
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.3060
Peru—rol	.2515	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8073	.8073	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2946	.2945	.8440
India—rupee	.3802	.3802	.6180
Java—florin	.6838	.6830	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.31375	.3130	*
Shanghai—dol	.3025	.3025	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.59125	.5910	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5006	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9993	1.00	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal.

Dividend Declarations

Increased

Company	Rate	Period	Pay-able	Hldrs. of record
Extra				
Kimberly-Clark Cp	25c	Oct.	1	Sept. 12
Myers (F E) & Bro	25c	Sept.	30	Sept. 15
Accumulated				
Am Capital Cp pf	50c	Sept.	30	Sept. 15
Skelly Oil 6% pf	$6	Nov.	2	Oct. 1
Southwestern L & P $6 pf	$1.12½	Oct.	1	Sept. 13
Liquidating				
King Philip Mills	$1	.....		Aug. 10
Initial				
Sunray O C pf	5½%			
	68¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
Regular				
Am Cyanamid Co,A	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Do B	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Am Express	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Am Rolling Mills	30c	Q Oct.	15	Sept. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Am Wat Wks pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 14
Anchor Cap Corp	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Do pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Can Can'rs pt pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Cen Hanover B & T	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Chi Dock & Canal	$1	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 26
Comw W&L $7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 19
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 19
Cons Edison pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Gulf Oil Corp	25c	.. Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Inter-Shoe	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Kimberly-Clark	12½c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 12
Mack Trucks	25c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 15
McKeesport Tin P	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Myers (F E&Bro)	50c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 15
NY & Queens El L&P pf	$1.50	.. Sept.	14	Sept. 4
N Y & Richmond Gas Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
N Y St Cp 6% pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Penna Pow Co $6.60 pf	55c	M Oct.	1	Sept. 19
Do $6.60 pf	55c	M Nov.	2	Oct. 20
Do $6.60 pf	55c	M Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Thomson El Weld	25c	Q Sept.	1	Aug. 28
West Penn Pow 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	2	Oct. 5
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Nov.	2	Oct. 5

American-Hawaiian Steamship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During seven months of 1936 ended July 31, last, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and subsidiaries had a net profit from operations of $935,803, compared with $130,573 correspondingly last year; net profit, after allowing for depreciation and after capital gains or losses, was $592,018, compared with net loss of $196,693 the year before.

Office Appliance Trade Brisk

NEW YORK (AP)—Orders and shipments of office appliances are running at a contra-seasonal pace and many companies in the industry estimate third-quarter results will approximate those of the normally heavier second quarter, a survey by Standard Statistics Company reveals. "Backlogs" of unfilled orders were reported to be in the greatest volume on record.

Thar's Gold in Them Thar Vaults

Wide World

New Structure on the United States Army Reservation at Ft. Knox, Ky., Where Vast Federal Gold Stocks Are to Be Moved From Washington This Month, Is Regarded as Virtually Impregnable to Any Wartime Attack, as Witness the Machine Gun Emplacements at Corners

Sending Gold to Kentucky Seen as Curious Paradox

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is expected that the movement in armored cars of the nation's principal gold reserve from Washington to Fort Knox, Ky., is likely to start soon. The $6,000,000,000 of gold, or 5500 tons, would amount to about one good trainload of 100 cars. But a special highway is being built through the Kentucky hills to transport this freight from the railroad to its mountain fastness.

A Paradox

The purpose for which this gold is being shipped involves a curious paradox. In Kentucky the gold is expected to be safer from the raids of enemies, chiefly external, of the United States Government, than in Washington. These enemies are therefore to be prevented at heavy cost from taking from the American people what that people have already decided it need never see, touch, nor use! This self-denying ordinance is written into the law banning internal gold payments.

Of course it is nonsense to suppose that this gold will never be seen again. People made the strange assumption that because things went badly when they asked to see gold the last time—during the 1933 run on the banks—therefore it might be safer to put this dangerously precious metal where nobody could ever be disappointed over it.

But the time will probably come when people will be so used to not having gold that in some period of depression they may yield to the temptation to take it out and let it be passed around, just to get a lift of spirits such as they recently got by giving up the right to pass it around!

Unless that is to happen some time, then the miser's way of life has been brought to a final and gigantic reductio ad absurdum. To the miser gold is good for nothing except to have; and now Americans can no longer get anything from their gold except the mere pleasure of having it, en masse.

Drug on Market

Still it would be quite within the possibilities of the human mind that the gold now so valued might some time become a drug on the market. The habit of using and handling gold only went out within the last generation, and the attitude toward gold acquired through centuries has not had time to subside. But it might completely vanish. Some day astute statesmen may decide that bringing out the gold might stimulate commerce and industry. But people may not be interested. The price of gold has never before gone down, but it might some time in the future. Who, for instance, would want gold in good times if he knew that it would be a felony to carry it through hard times? Gold might end up in a buyers' market.

Economics in the Campaign

The Union Party and the Banking Function—Do the Bankers 'Make' Money?—The Hen and the Egg

By H. B. E.

(Continued from Page 1)

business activity. The evidence may be the documents showing raw materials in transit. On top will be the business man's promise to repay. Then the debt to the banker is contracted. On the bank's books there will be an addition to the assets side for the loan and a corresponding addition to the liabilities side for the deposit. For the business man has the loan transferred to his checking account and proceeds to draw against it.

Debt Offset by Another Debt

The debt, you will note, is offset by another debt by the banker, i.e., the promissory note and collateral. This is returned when the business man pays his debt. Then both the loan and the deposit are canceled. This money simply disappears. And another loan is created, perhaps by the wholesaler who received the finished goods from our business man, but who requires a loan to pay for them, pending payment from the retailer. So the process of oiling the wheels of wealth, production and trade goes on. The lubricant is money, which Adam Smith, I believe, called "the great wheel of circulation," or circulating capital.

What is incurred, in effect, is an exchange. And in the course of it the banker earns his profit for originating the money and the business man earns his from the manner in which it is used. Potential wealth has been liquefied by the banking function.

Now this "potentizing" of wealth could be done without the banker or his money. Business is at bottom exchange. So the man with the raw materials could take them to the manufacturer and exchange them. This is barter exchange. It is still practiced in several parts of the world. I have myself seen persons going into the hinterland of Northwest China with bolts of cloth which they exchange for sheep.

Money Is a Machine

But money, as John Stuart Mill says, is a machine for accomplishing this exchange process quickly and commodiously. It is so convenient that even the Bolsheviks have swallowed all their abuse of the "money economy" and gone back to it.

Why, however, use bank money? Again for a reason that will be obvious after a moment's reflection. Imagine the whole of the world's business being done in the way that the Nevadans transact their businesses—with their pockets full of silver cartwheels. Or even with paper money. The manufacturer would probably have to sell some securities in order to raise advance money to pay to the raw material producer. Bank money saves all such trouble. It is an excellent device for economizing the use of hand to hand currency and for avoiding unnecessary sales and purchases of securities and assets so as to obtain such currency.

Thus far we have been viewing the banking system as a whole. The egg of a loan comes before the chicken of a deposit.

The Individual Bank

Let us now look at an individual bank, remembering that banks operate individually, and we shall find that the practical banker is as right as Mr. McKenna: deposits do come first! A paradox, indeed! How can we reconcile this disparateness between our view of the banking system as a whole in which the loan comes first and our view of an individual bank in which the deposit comes first? In two ways. One bank's deposits arise from another bank's loans. And the first job of the bank is to pay its depositors on demand.

As we have seen, when a potato grower applies to the bank for a loan of $1000, two items appear in the bank's books. The loan appears among the assets. It also becomes a deposit, since the farmer has transferred his loan to his deposit account, and has begun to draw checks against it. A new piece of wealth comes into existence when the potatoes have been grown, and the loan is repaid, or canceled. Then the two items in the bank's books are wiped out.

Hired Man Helps Out

However, those outpayments by the potato farmer have been reappearing in another bank's books. For instance, the hired man banked his wages, and thus a deposit was created; which is a real saving, the fruit of wealth production in the shape of potato growing. Against this deposit the banker holds such assets as quickly realizable loans.

As they say in the old parlor game, we are now getting hot. Mr. Lemke's followers insist that the banker creates money out of thin air. Or by a stroke of the pen. Now suppose a banker makes a bad loan in the sense that it is not repaid. The hired man, in that case, may have to whistle for his deposit when he wishes to draw it out. Money creating won't help the banker in such an emergency. For money creating is dependent upon the exchange of one valuable consideration for another. The check, as we have seen, is—apart from the condition of the bank's reserves—the value of the real wealth that can be acquired by or pledged with the banks.

Now we may re-ask our question: Can banks "make" money in Mr. Lemke's sense. Not unless they are counterfeiters, and then they will land in jail. Not unless the money doesn't "potentize" wealth; in other words is a good, constructive loan; otherwise the bankers will land into bankruptcy. If banks could "make" money in Mr. Lemke's sense, would there have been such a mortality among banks as there has been? Of course not. Rain or shine, the banker, with his printing press, would have remained on Easy Street.

Marked Economic Recovery Shown By S. Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., July 10—Announcing a surplus of £248,500 for the financial year which ended in June, the Premier (Richard L. Butler) said the Government would now make a general reduction in income taxation, and spend £2,450,000 on public works. Last year's operations showed a surplus of only £36,000, but economic recovery had been accelerated, with a substantial increase in employment.

Revenue for the year ended in June amounted to £11,409,000, and the Government has been able to make generous grants to farmers to help them in drought losses, to the Centenary celebrations funds, and to Kindness Week.

The expenditure of loan money for works will be of a character which will further improve the unemployment position. The construction of a railway from Port Pirie to Red Hill to connect with the new Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to Adelaide is a national project. Plans for a five-year road-building program are now being initiated and about 1500 miles of country thoroughfares will be built. The money is being allocated in such a way that practically every section of the community, and most of the State, will benefit.

In many directions assistance is being given to producers, and large sums will be devoted to the purchase of land for closer settlement and the education of agricultural graduates. More drainage areas are to be reclaimed so that dairying and afforestation may be expanded, and there is a further vote for planting in the Government forests. Harbor improvements are included in the program and also the erection of new school buildings. The settlement of discharged soldiers is being continued, and the extension of pine plantations, chiefly in the South East, embraces 3300 acres, and the preparation of an additional 3500 acres.

Final official figures show an increase of 4,160,144 bushels in the wheat yield, and a gain of 1.97 bushels in the average to the acre. The Government Statist has stated the 1935-36 harvest at 31,615,744 bushels compared with 27,455,600 bushels in 1934-35. The area sown in 1935-36 was approximately 4,317,146 acres of wheat, barley and oats. The wheat fields cover 3,210,238 acres, barley 414,419 acres and oats 692,489 acres. Now nearly 14,000 farmers are growing wheat.

Dairy Firms Act To Stop ICC Rate Rise

CHICAGO (AP)—Twenty-five dairy products concerns filed suit in United States District Court to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from carrying out an order increasing freight charges on perishable goods shipped in refrigerator cars.

The plaintiffs said the additional tariff would cost them an extra $1,000,000 per year. An extra charge of $11.77 would be required for every car from Chicago to New York, the plaintiffs alleged.

The increase was ordered by the commission June 2 and was to become effective Sept. 10.

Bethlehem's Balance Sheet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's balance sheet as of June 30, 1936, shows current assets, including $27,977,927 cash, United States government and other marketable securities, at the lower cost or quoted market value of $118,899,635, and current liabilities of $40,042,754. This compares with current assets on Dec. 31, last, of $108,742,597, including cash, United States government and other marketable securities of $31,819,219; and current liabilities of $26,391,306. Inventories on June 30 totaled $60,853,474, compared with $57,701,507 at the end of 1935.

Eisler Electric's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—C. A. Laise, president of Eisler Electric Corporation, which is being sued by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, says that the outcome of the suit will in no way affect earnings or dividends because production of thermostatic metals, over which the suit is being brought, constitute less than 1 per cent of the sales of the Eisler concern.

Store Chain Head Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—The resignation of W. W. McLellan as president of McLellan Stores Company, was announced by George K. Morrow, chairman of the board. F. G. Coburn, a member of the engineering firm of Sanderson & Porter, succeeds Mr. McLellan as president and as a member of the board from which Mr. McLellan also resigned. The concern operates a national chain of 5 cents to $1 stores.

South Penn Oil Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—South Penn Oil Company, with properties in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, reports for the six months ended June 30, last, net profit of $1,489,555, equal to $1.30 a share, compared with $1,351,203 or 92 cents a share in the first half of 1935. No mention is made of any provision for federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.

Steel Earnings in 1936 Seen As Best for the Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The best earnings in the steel industry for any year during the business recovery movement are clearly outlined for 1936, according to a forecast appearing in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. This conclusion may be drawn from the marked pick-up in production during the year's first half, together with indications that relatively high operating rates will be maintained.

"Steel production in the first seven months of 1936," continues the forecast, "rose to 25,249,000 gross tons, a 38 per cent gain over the 18,310,000 tons produced in the same 1935 period, and almost equal to the total 1934 production of 25,599,000 tons.

Earnings Curtailed

"The figures on output, however, fail to provide an accurate clue to the earnings trends of individual companies. In that respect light steel producers, in numerous cases, lost ground during the first half of this year.

"Earnings were retarded in the early 1936 months by the slower pace of automobile output, by extraordinary expenses incident to the floods and by the weak price structure. In the second quarter, output expanded, but profits failed to rise over the comparative 1935 level, as profit margins were restricted by the large expansion program of mills whose capacity for light steel production had been greatly stepped up.

"The indications of moderately higher sales for makers of automobiles, electrical refrigerators, household supplies, and other consumer goods suggest somewhat larger sales and earnings for light steel makers. However, these various lines have recovered so close to normal that further large increases in the sales and earnings of light steel makers are not anticipated.

Outlook Encouraging

"Operating at around 70 per cent of capacity in June, steel production reflected the desire of consumers to secure supplies before price advances went into effect on July 1. The industry's ability to maintain its output at approximately the same level to date, however, spells necessitous demand from consumers for current use.

"For that reason, it is doubtful that more than a light letdown will be experienced before the usual fall upturn gets under way. Contributing to the encouraging outlook for still greater heavy steel sales are the active plant expansion programs by general business, the marked improvement in heavy construction, and the much more active buying of railroad equipment."

Finns Do 40 P. C. Of Their Business By Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Finland leads all other countries in percentage of co-operative sales volume, with 40 per cent of its retail trade on such a basis, it was asserted by Hugo Vasarla, managing director of the Suomen Osuuskauppojen Kekesunta (S. O. K.), or Co-operative Wholesale Society of Finland. Mr. Vasarla is here as a member of a delegation of five executives of Finnish agricultural co-operative groups to study the co-operative movement in the United States.

Mr. Vasarla said the visit was inspired by the successs with which farm co-operatives have been developed in the United States. He pointed out that American farm co-operative now purchased 12½ per cent, or $250,000,000 out of $2,000,000 annually, for farm supplies through co-operatives, a figure which has doubled in the last five years. He said the Finnish co-operatives are buying American agricultural machinery, dried fruits and oils and will extend their business contacts on these products during the present visit.

Declaring co-operative trade in Finland is gaining at the rate of 1 per cent a year. Mr. Vasarla added that 50 per cent of the 3,700,000 population of the country is enrolled in either consumer or agricultural co-operatives. They do 40 per cent of the total retail trade, a figure which compares with 15 per cent for Sweden and 12 to 15 per cent for Great Britain, where the original Rochdale co-operative movement was launched in 1844.

At the present time the average annual volume of the Finnish co-operative wholesale societies, Mr. Vasarla continued, is 936,000,000 Finnish marks, or $21,500,000. This compares with an average of 238,000,000 marks, or $5,300,000, for the wholesale federations of village traders, which correspond to the so-called voluntary retail chain groups in this country. The average of the private wholesale firms was put at 25,000,000 marks, or $600,000.

Cattle Shipping Benefits Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has modified a previous order providing reduced rates on cattle shipments from drought-stricken areas to include 72 additional counties in Kansas, Nebraska, and Montana, affecting 24 roads serving feeding grounds in 15 states.

The reduced rates provide for a charge of 85 per cent of the regular rates for taking the cattle out, and 15 per cent for returning them.

The feeding grounds are located in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The order affects 51 drought-stricken counties in Kansas, one in Montana and 20 in Nebraska.

Diamond Match Co.'s Net Profits Slip Slightly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Diamond Match Company and subsidiaries, reporting earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1936, showed a net profit of $1,010,101, equivalent to 80 cents a share on the common stock. No provision was made for the federal surtax on undistributed profits. The total compared with a net profit of $1,123,545, or 96 cents a common share, for the corresponding period last year.

For the 12 months ended June 30, last, the net profit was $2,162,860, equal to $1.80 a share on the common stock, compared with a net profit of $2,209,995, or $1.87 a share, for the preceding 12 months.

So. Indiana Gas & Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company has called for redemption on Oct. 1 at 105 and interest all of its outstanding $5,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 5½ per cent series. The company has sold privately a new series of a similar amount bearing a lower interest rate.

Big Aviation Fuel Contract Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the largest fuel contracts in the history of aviation has just been summated whereby United Air Lines ordered a three years' supply of gasoline, involving the delivery of a minimum of 27,000,000 gallons. Colonial Beacon Oil Company and other Stanavo distributors will deliver the fuel at airports in 37 cities in 15 states between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and at Pacific coast air terminals, for use on United's New York-Chicago-California and Seattle-San Diego planes.

The contract calls for a special 87 octane gasoline manufactured for use in the supercharged engines of the three-mile-a-minute twin-engined transports, which together burn 63 gallons an hour. These seven-ton planes on a United Air Lines over-night coast-to-coast flight of 16 hours consume approximately 1000 gallons of gasoline. United Air Lines will soon increase its gasoline consumption when it puts into service the country's most powerful land planes. These new 21-passenger twin-engined Douglas transports, each engine of which will produce 1150 h. p. at the take-off, will consume 88 gallons an hour.

Chicago Great Western Places Big Rail Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago Great Western Railroad Company placed orders for 10,000 tons of steel rail of which 8000 tons was awarded to Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., and 2000 to Inland Steel Company.

The road also placed orders for 9000 tons of fastenings, divided among several companies. The orders represented a total outlay of roughly $1,000,000.

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Key to Riddle Of Universe In Savant's Idea

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Elie Joseph Cartan, University of Paris mathematician, offers a new channel for mathematical thought which may lead to a solution of the greatest riddle of modern science—the mathematical relationship between an infinitesimal universe of the atom, as understood in quantum mechanics, and an infinite cosmos of countless universes to which Einstein's curved space is the only key. Professor Cartan is one of the principal speakers at Harvard's conference of learned men examining the present status of the whole range of human knowledge.

Today Dr. Leonard Dickson, University of Chicago mathematician, led a highly technical discussion of "The Waring Problem and Its Generalizations." This problem concerns the fact that every whole number is either an exact square or the sum of 2, 3, or 4 squares. For example, 15 equals 9—4—1—1. The proof for all whole numbers was found in 1909. Professor Dickson announced today the first proof of corresponding facts for six powers, seventh powers, etc., to infinity.

Einstein Due Friday

Regarding Cartan's discoveries, however, it was only a year ago that a small group in Pittsburgh questioned Dr. Albert Einstein as to what progress he was making toward uniting Planck's theories of quantum mechanics and his own relativity theory. To which he replied, "I have worked on this problem for years. I have hopes, but nothing sure—only hopes. I might solve it if I could always work and not have to explain so much."

Dr. Einstein has not yet arrived in Cambridge and is not expected until Friday. Inasmuch as he is the one best able to make use of the Cartan vectors, symbols of translation from one point in either Euclidean or non-Euclidean space to another, it is to him the conference looks for elucidation on the last day of the mathematicians' meeting. Dr. Cartan spoke in French, which further confused many who would have had difficulty understanding him even in English.

Those with a dislike for calculus would be hoplessly at sea understanding Professor Cartan, for he deals with a branch of mathematics that most of the experts present freely acknowledged they could not follow. Called by him "non-affines geometry" it was formerly "absolute differential calculus."

It is a branch of mathematics developed by G. Ricci and T. Levi-Civita is on the same speaking platform with Dr. Einstein on Friday.

"Everyone is aware," asserted Professor Cartan, "that without this comparatively new branch of mathematics, the relativity theory would never have been born. At the conclusion of our exercises I hope to be able to discuss further possibilities with Einstein."

Cartan Versatile Scholar

Dr. Cartan is generally regarded as one of the leading active European mathematicians of the present day. He is an extremely versatile scholar, having made important contributions to various subjects; hypercomplex numbers and the theory of groups in the field of algebra; differential geometry and complex geometry in the field of geology, and integral invariants in the field of analysis.

His present eminence is due largely to the brilliant contributions which he has made during the last decade to the theory of finite continuous groups. He is a man of unusual charm and distinction. Now 65 years old, he displays a youthful vigor and an unusual productive capacity.

Another distinguished European mathematician, destined to remain at Harvard as a member of the faculty following the Tercentenary exercises is Dr. Rudolf Carnap. He discussed "Truth in Mathematics and Logic," yesterday.

Revealed Hole in Space

Born at Wuppertal, Germany, he received his Doctorate at the University of Jena in 1921 and is the best-known representative of the so-called "Vienna Circle" of philosophers, sometimes termed the "logical positivists."

It was through his work that the young English scientist, Dr. P. A. M. Dirac, was able to predict the existence of the position, an apparently preposterous particle of matter which instead of occupying space is actually a hole in space. Yet in spite of this, it turned out to have a positive electrical charge and to be otherwise the direct opposite of the negatively charged electron.

The Vienna Circle began as a discussion group whose members were by no means all professional philosophers. Its present influence owes much to the clarity which Dr. Carnap incorporated into their points of view expressed in meetings.

Toronto Children's Camp Gets New Kindergarten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Kindergarten equipment for the training of the younger campers who are given holidays at Bolton Camp each summer by the Neighborhood Workers Association of Toronto will be housed in a self-contained kindergarten. The building, recently presented to the camp by the Toronto Kindergarten Association, is a memorial to the late Mrs. J. L. Hughes, founder of the first private kindergarten in this city and leader in the movement which resulted in the incorporation of kindergartens in the public school system. Interest in this unit, the first kindergarten unit in a summer camp on this continent, has been aroused both here and abroad.

No regular kindergarten curriculum will be used at Bolton, it was explained, as it is at present on a semi-experimental basis. The program of activity will be adapted to the requirements of children at summer camps, stressing open-air recreation and play, nature study, familiarity with country life and similar subjects. There is accommodation for 80 children in the building.

The first kindergarten was established in Toronto by Mrs. Hughes in 1878, and in 1881 she took charge of the first public school kindergarten, later becoming supervisor of kindergartens for the entire system.

Australian Studios Rushed by Film Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

vastly. Technicians, compared with those in other countries, are just passing out of their apprenticeship stage. Actors and actresses are as yet unequal to the peculiar demands of film production. Studios are not wealthy enough to do things on a scale commensurate with new demands.

Long Road Ahead

Given time these problems will be ironed out, but it will be a long time before Australia can hope to compete on the overseas market with foreign or British films. It has made several attempts to market films in England. London received them coldly. Admittedly they were crude. They could not be otherwise, and it would perhaps have been wiser not to have rushed things until local producers were a little surer of themselves.

During the first years of the quota restrictions it is certain that programs will be cluttered up by films made hastily to conform with percentage requirements.

More money than ever is now being put into the Australian film industry and new studios are being equipped, especially in Sydney, where Hollywood actors such as Helen Twelvetrees and Charles Farrell have already played leading parts. As yet the Australian studios have been unable to produce their own "idols." They will have to rely on outside sources for some time yet, and this is likely to be a costly proposition.

Conditions Favorable

Conditions for film production in Australia are good. Scenario writers are slowly finding their way to Australia. There is a real need for good stories and able direction. If these requirements are met, the industry will make real headway.

Before 1941 the quota requires that about 90 films should be made in Australia. Many of them are going to be poor, some will be good. If the local studios do not abuse the patience of the public they should have its support. The object of bringing American and British film capital into the country will have been achieved, and the film industry as a whole will benefit from increased competition.

Canada to Examine Automatic Tests For Motorcar Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The new automatic testing apparatus for the examination of motor car drivers, which, it is said, may eliminate the road tests used at present, will be demonstrated before T. B. McQuesten, minister of highways, Chief Constable D. C. Draper and other officials, it has been announced.

The physical and mental abilities of the driver are tested and subjected to such strains as that of traffic lights, glaring headlights, road driving and steering and the reactionary test for emergency strains, it was explained. The machine will show whether the motorist is able to distinguish color of traffic lights; how good his eyesight is in picking up objects in the glare of headlights; how accurate is the co-ordination of the eyes and hand; how quickly and accurately the driver will act in an emergency and measures the ability to steer correctly. In the speed estimation test errors of judgment in estimating the relative speed of approaching vehicles will be decided.

The most intricate piece of the apparatus is used in the final and most important test, the "Reactometer," which determines the rapidity of thought, the co-ordination of mind and body, when a sudden, unlooked for emergency arises. Experts point out that the element of human error in examining applicants for motor car driving is eliminated by the machine, which is made in the United States. Officials of the company state it cannot be purchased by a private person, and that it will be built only for the use of government authorities.

Model Early-American Square To Transform Princeton-Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 1 — Princeton citizens will witness an almost complete transformation of their home town in the space of a few years, it was revealed here with the announcement of a $4,500,000 building project which will set up in the heart of the town a model square of buildings designed in early American styles of architecture.

The new project, set back from the main street, will, in the opinion of its architect, Thomas Stapleton, of New York, transform Princeton from a one-street town to a square town, completely altering business and social customs here. The square will lie about 100 feet back from historic Nassau Street, opposite the university campus and will contain a new hotel, the present post office and a civic building not yet determined, but which probably will be a new public library.

The post office and library will be on the front corners of the square, with the new Nassau Tavern occupying the rear space. Along the bordering streets will be rows of shops and apartments, completely modern in interior arrangement, but designed in late seventeenth to nineteenth century styles.

The entrance to the square on Nassau Street will be one of the most beautiful features of the development. Buildings will be torn down along Nassau Street from Baker to John streets, and two 30-foot wide streets, entering and circling the square, will be constructed with a 60-foot landscaped area between them approximately on the site of the present Nassau Inn.

The character of the development will be that of a small town which has remained prosperous and conscious of tradition as time went on.

The new hotel, which will be known as the Nassau Tavern, will follow this same form and be done in styles ranging from early colonial to the middle of the last century. The main building will house a large lounge, to be a center for undergraduates and alumni.

The project is the realization of a dream that Edgar Palmer had about 25 years ago. Mr. Palmer is a Princeton philanthropist who was graduated from the university in the class of 1903. Nine years ago, Mr. Palmer, who is chairman of the New Jersey Zinc Co., formed the privately financed Princeton Municipal Improvement, Inc., which is the nominal head of the undertaking.

The new square will be by no means Mr. Palmer's only contribution to his university and its town. All Princeton alumni are familiar with Palmer Memorial Stadium, which Mr. Palmer gave in memory of his father, Stephen S. Palmer. Five years ago Mr. Palmer cleared a large slum section of the town of Princeton.

Perth Playwrights Plan Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—In order to encourage the work of West Australian playwrights and the production of their efforts, an Association of Playwrights of Western Australia has been formed here.

Full membership is limited to authors resident in this state, who have had a play produced, but an arrangement is made for associate members for writers who have not yet been fortunate enough to have had one of their works produced.

The inaugural chairman of the association is Mr. H. E. Flinn, the author and producer during the past 10 years of many successful one-act performances. The secretary is Mr. A. W. Darbyshire, another well-known local author. A competition has been arranged for the best plays of the year.

Ship Companies Alleged Violators Of Neutrality Act

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Martin Conboy, former United States attorney, and Frank W. H. Adams were commissioned today by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to transportation companies for alleged violations of the Neutrality Act of 1935.

The commission was filed in United States district court here.

The companies to be investigated are the International Mercantile Marine, the Hamburg American line, the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship company and the Porto Rico Express company, and "others unknown."

Mr. Conboy, it was learned today, is now in South America. Mr. Adams, who succeeded Mr. Conboy as United States attorney, was asked whether the alleged violations occurred recently and whether they involved the shipment of any arms to Spain.

"I ame very reluctant at this time to say whether that is so or not," he said.

Under the law, he said, the exporter of arms, ammunition, war implements and even airplane parts which might be regarded as war material, must register with the department of state and must get a license for every shipment.

While the owners of ships did not require a license, he said, they are responsible for unlicensed shipments. Neither the time nor the countries involved in the alleged violations were mentioned in the letter to the commission.

Americanisms Alter English Language

(Continued from Page 1)

but it remained for the dwellers in the new country to devise the term bee-line to designate the shortest distance between two points. Angleworm is another American compound.

Americans have shown themselves resourceful in putting old words to new uses as well as in devising new ones, the editors of the dictionary state. The latter variety, like buncombe, lynch, boss, boom, are better known than the former, which have slipped quietly into current English use without the earmarks of Americanisms. In this group the dictionary makers place such words and expressions as census, immigrant, loafer schooner, wall-paper, lawabiding, lengthy, to belittle, to cave in, to clear out, once in a while, time and again.

The dictionary treats this development historically, giving examples of early use from written American English with the date for each quotation, so that it becomes easy to trace the rise of Americanisms.

The data from which the quotations are gathered are carefully preserved here. In a top-floor room at the University of Chicago are shelves stacked with bundles of paper slips. This is the dictionary makers' work-shop. Each slip contains one quotation from an American writing showing something significant about the use of the word and bearing the date of that use.

This method patterns that of the Oxford English dictionary, of which Sir William was editor during its final years of preparation. The OED, as scholars call it, broke the ground for this kind of historical word study, and took 70 years to produce. The American dictionary starts where the OED left off, culling from it all it had to offer on American usage and going on.

The dictionary has been financed by a grant from the General Education board and from the American Council of Learned Societies, as well as by funds from the University of Chicago.

Japan in New Attack On Naval Limitation

(Continued from Page 1)

proporationate increase in that category, but in no other.

Japan's decision to match British action in submarines instead of destroyers is thus irregular, although understandable since Japan has greater need of submarines. But it will probably not be accepted either by England or the United States. Naval officials here, for example, promptly indicated that Japan's action would be regarded here as a new and distinct invocation of the escalator clause.

Thus the United States Navy will now probably take the position that it can save 40,000 destroyer tons because of what England did and 15,598 submarine tons because of Japan. England could then claim the right to add more submarines, and Japan would, of course, not lag behind. Step by step the three signatories to the submarine, destroyer and cruiser provisions of the 1930 treaty are escaping from its requirements. Some scrapping will be done, of course, but for the most part of obsolete ships.

Quotas of Three Powers

The following table shows the quotas provided by the treaty as compared with the total tonnage of the three naval powers today:

	Treaty limit	Total present tonnage
Destroyers		
Great Britain	150,000	199,244
United States	150,000	247,190
Japan	105,450	124,112
Submarines		
Great Britain	52,700	55,000
United States	52,700	75,000
Japan	52,700	73,000

In addition to the tonnage indicated here large amounts of new tonnage are now on the ways, but completion is generally being deferred until after Dec. 31 to avoid aggravating any more than it already has the discrepancy between tonnage actually in hand in all three countries and the treaty limits.

Allowances of Tonnage

It will be seen from studying these figures that 40,000 tons added to each destroyer quota would permit Britain to keep almost all the destroyers it now has and give Japan more than are now in its Navy. The United States would still have to scrap over 50,000 tons, but approximately this amount is now on the scrapping list, the United States, having more obsolete destroyers than the two other powers.

Japan's addition to its own submarine quota will permit retention of all now on the list and any other due for replacement befor the end of the year. The same amount would more than save all of Britain's old submarines, although here again the United States would have some to scrap.

The American Attitude

The fact that the United States has a larger amount of both old destroyers and submarines and yet has not taken the initiative in seeking release from the treaty limits is considered here as evidence of good faith on the part of the Washington government. Had others been satisfied with the treaty limits the Navy would have scrapped its surplus tonnage before Dec. 31.

But being the one with the largest sacrifices to make, the United States has no intention of observing the treaty more scrupulously than the others. It can be stated as a certainty that the Navy here will demand the right to keep as much old tonnage in any category as either Britain or Japan keep. The state department or political considerations might conceivable intervene, but so far as the Navy itself is concerned the path is clear.

And so far as treaty limits are concerned, the outcome appears inevitable. The size of the three navies on the first day of 1937 will be determined rather by actual tonnage in hand now than by the limits specified in the treaty to apply on that date.

Japan's Shift of Tonnage To Submarines Questioned By British Authorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 2—Japanese proposals presented here officially today for making up in submarines the additional naval tonnage to which Japan is entitled as a consequence of Britain's recent invocation of the "escalator" clause in the London naval treaty of 1930 has been received critically in Downing street.

This is because such procedure would in effect give Japan a bigger underseas fleet than that of either Britain or the United States, submarine tonnage of all three powers being limited by Article 16 of the treaty to 52,700 tons apiece.

The escalator clause provides that "proportionate increases" to which other signatory powers are entitled in the event of an invocation of the escalator clause shall be in the "category or categories specified," which in this case is that of destroyers.

The legal arguments put forward by Japan in support of the position it takes are not under examination.

Chinese Humorist To Visit America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's most notable writer of English, Dr. Lin Yutang, is leaving for the United States shortly to cast a shrewd and humorous eye over the nation which made his book "My Country and My People" a best-seller.

Humor is the universal solvent in which Dr. Lin dissolves the world's troubles. He does not believe it will do away with all the woe extant, but it is clear enough that he feels an application of it is the first step toward washing them down the drain. As he told a recent interviewer:

"We should love and fight for China not with a perpetual frown, but with an occasional smile as well.

"This cheery formula for patriotism should not only be applied to China, but in international politics as well. What a different world this would be if humorists, too, had a voice in the molding of international relations! How often they could silence the rattle of sabers with a well placed laugh!"

New Accord Ends Political Friction In British Samoa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The Mau, native political organization which has held aloof from the Government of the mandated territory of Western Samoa, recently joined with the Male, the Government Party, in welcoming the good-will mission sent by the New Zealand Government.

The mission, headed by F. Langstone, Minister of Lands, was met in the Apia roadstead by boats containing 500 natives of both parties. This was the first time since its inception that the Mau had combined with the other section of Samoans.

Both parties took a part in a procession to the court house, where the delegation was welcomed by about 5000 people. Next day there was a large gathering at Mau headquarters in honor of the visitors, and members of the Mau and the Male mixed freely in friendly fashion.

Great rejoicing followed the Minister's announcement that the regulation declaring the Mau a seditious organization was to be canceled, also the regulation forbidding people in disturbed areas to move about without a permit.

At conferences of the delegation with the Mau and later with both parties, several important matters were discussed. The Minister said his Government took up the attitude that nobody knew better what the Samoan wanted than the Samoan himself. He accepted proposals for increasing Samoan representation in the Legislative Council, and setting up a committee of Samoans to confer with the Administration on matters of finance. Leaders of both local parties promised to work together for a united Samoa.

Mr. O. F. Nelson, Mau leader, who was deported recently, returned to Samoa with his family. The New Zealand Government granted them a free passage.

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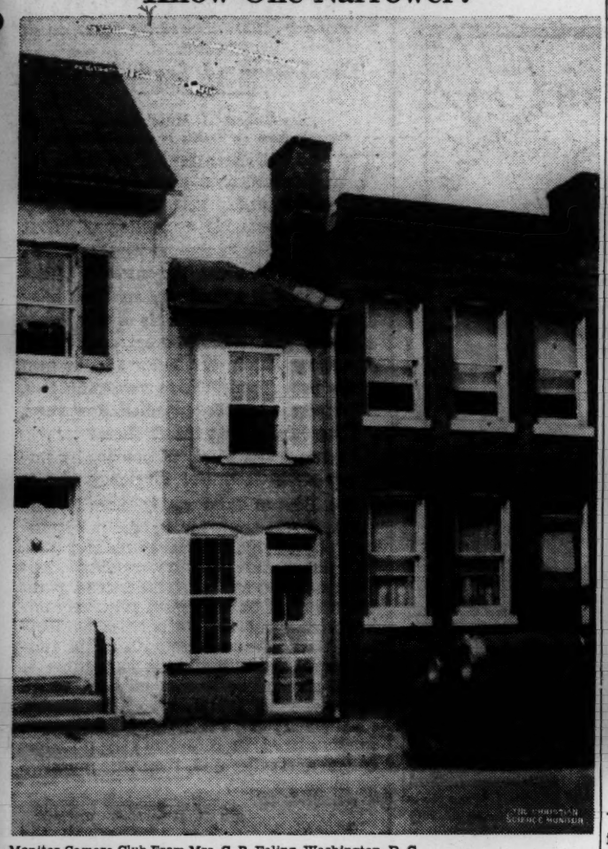
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—

TOO many people think that happiness is something else than what they have.—MAETERLINCK.

Daily Features

THE aim of the flatterer is to please, that of the friend is to be helpful.—LE TASSE.

Know One Narrower?



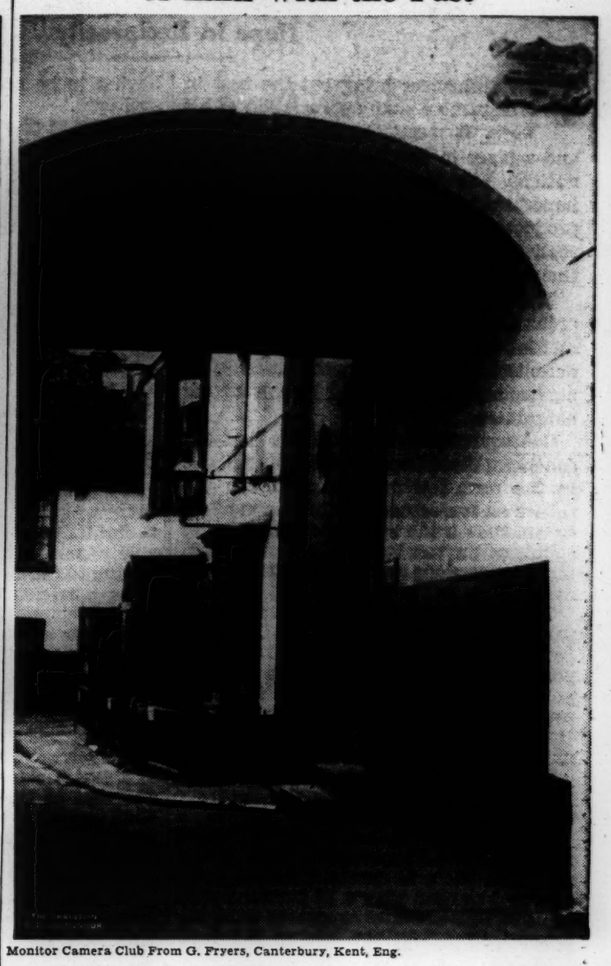
Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. C. P. Faling, Washington, D. C.

This House in Alexandria, Va., Is Only 7½ Feet Wide! If Any Reader Knows of a House That Can Beat This Record for Narrowness, Send a Photograph of It to the Monitor Camera Club—the Results Should Be Interesting

Animal Town Aviators Meet the Big Horn Sheep and Rocky Mountain Goats

Mrs. Nanny Saw to It That the Visitors Didn't Get Her Goat

A Link With the Past



Monitor Camera Club From G. Fryers, Canterbury, Kent, Eng.

Here Dickens Lived in 1841, When He Was Writing "Barnaby Rudge"

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptic message should not be difficult to solve. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another, and the asterisks (*) denote capital letters:

ABC *DEFFGC *HIJKCJ AEJKL

M HIJKCJ AINMO MKN MK

MJAPHGC IK ABC LEQRCHA

MDDCMJL PK *ABC *SCCTGO

*UMVMFPKC *LCHAPIK.

2. Letter Changing

THE recent suggestion that HATE might be changed to LOVE in 7 moves, brought it in 3 changes: Hate, Late, Lave, Love, or Hate, Have, Lave, Love, and even Hate, Have, Hove, Love, from readers in New York City, Boston, Norristown, Penna., Jackson, Mich., Washington, D. C., Kerhonkson, N. Y., Marion, Ind., Ridgefield Park, N. J., Richmond, Ind., Canandaigua, N. Y., Gary, Ind., Collins Center, N. Y., Willoughby, Ohio, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Concord, Mass., McAllen, Texas, Stamford, Conn., Winchendon, Mass., Arlington, Mass., Chicago, Albany, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Plattsburg, N. Y., Cleveland, Emporia, Kan., Los Angeles, San Springs, Ohio, San Clemente, Calif., Tampa, Fla., Villa Park, Ill., Quincy, Mass., Brookline, Mass.

GOOD WORK! Answers are now coming in cutting down the moves on FROWN to SMILE. Well, in the meantime a Los Angeles reader suggests the changing of MARK to LUKE in 4 moves; LUKE to JOHN in 6 moves; and JOHN to PAUL in 5 moves. Form an acceptable word each time, and change only one letter at a time.

3. A Bit of Addition

A CHICAGO reader shares the following: Add any 6 of the following figures and make a total of 21. Any figure may be used as many times as it appears below:

1—3—5—7—9
1—3—5—7—9
1—3—5—7—9

4. Tongue Twister

HERE'S another from a New York City reader: "Possesses" possesses more s's than any other word possessing s's possesses.

5. Phonetic Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by a Fargo, N. D., reader, who gives Bayard Taylor credit for the first line in the clue. The answer contains 3 words:

B R B

"We look before and after and pine
for what is not,"
Yet the answer to this rebus is in
that very spot.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"First the blade . . ." (M. M. H.)—The correspondent writes:

In the Bible, Mark fourth chapter, part of twenty-eighth verse, we find these words: ". . . first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

In "Retrospection and Introspection" by Mary Baker Eddy (page 92) we find the same words: "first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

The Christian Science Monitor prints on the Editorial Page the following: "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." May I respectfully request where this quotation is taken from?

This rendering is obviously from the American Standard Version, which was published in 1901. Inasmuch as the Monitor was established in 1908, it is reasonable to assume that its founder had access to the revision, and approved the revised rendering of the passage. Although the American Standard Version lacks something of the majestic beauty of the King James Version, it is a useful work, shedding needed light on many obscure passages.

Incidentally, for whatever interest they may be, the following renderings of the passage are cited:

English Revised Version (1881): "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

Geneva Version (1560): "first the blade, then the eares, after that, full corne in the eares."

Cranmer's Bible (1540): "fyrst the blade, then the eare, after that the full corne in the eare."

Tyndale's New Testament (1525-26): "fyrst the blade, then the eares, after that full corne in the eares."

Wycliffe's Bible (c. 1382): "first the gras afterward the eere and after ful fruyt in the eere."

Even if Mrs. Eddy may not have taken the quotation from the American Standard Version, it must be remembered that she was capable of taking it from the Greek. In this connection it is interesting to note that the inscription used in the seal on all her books, "Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse the lepers, cast out demons" (an accurate rendering of Matt. 10:8), while it conforms to the American Standard Version, was used by her many years before the American revision was published.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

At Last, a Use for Billboards

THIS game is a splendid car game for the whole family to enjoy: Sides are chosen, and a side of the highway delegated to each. The object is to see which team can find the alphabet in its A to Z order as the car whizzes past the signboards.

The rivalry can grow particularly exciting when one side smugly awaiting the appearance of a "g" finds itself overtaken by the "tortoise" ones who were having the terrible search for a "j." And of course at the first stopping point, the losers can always stand treat for the drinks, though I have seen the time when the winners were so pleased with their victory that they insisted on having that pleasure!—M. R. S., Ardmore, Okla.

Don't Complain

COMPLAIN as little as possible of the wrongs done you; for, commonly speaking, he who complains sins, because self-love always makes us believe the injuries done to us greater than they really are.—*Francis de Sales.*

In the Canadian Rockies

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—9

BUSTER FOX and Reddy Fox had taken turns piloting the Animal Town plane through the starlit night. Now the east was taking on a rosy tint, showing the near approach of dawn. Stronger and stronger grew the light until at last Mr. Smiling Sun showed his happy face from behind a great range of massive snow-capped mountains. The Animal Aviators held their breath as the wondrous scene unfolded before them. At last Reddy Fox said: "This doesn't seem real! In the Animal Town library is a book which tells all about the Alps in Switzerland, and they must be magnificent; but they say these Canadian Rockies are dozens of Switzerlands rolled into one. Just look at all the snow-capped mountains! And talk about color! What a place for an artist!"

"Wish I were an artist," said Bunny Rabbit.

The others all laughed. What could a little rabbit do with all this grandeur?

"Well," said Bunny, "there are rare-bits of art that are very small, you know."

Before the other animals had anything to say, Racky Coon pointed to something far below. "What is that? Looks like a toy building."

The animals looked, and Reddy Fox said, "That toy building is one of the largest hotels in the Canadian Rockies. I know it by the pictures I've seen. Over there to the left is Lake Louise; and over there is Mt. Assiniboine. We must see all we can. And we shouldn't miss Emerald Lake, Lake McArthur, Consolation Lake, and all the others."

"Isn't there a glacier around here?" asked Racky Coon.

"Yes, there is," said Reddy, "the Yoho Glacier."

As the Good Will plane circled the mountains, the animals became so excited they rushed from side to side. Buster Bear said, "I think we'd better land and give you animals a chance to chase around these mountains. One thing is, you can't tip them over—but you might this plane! This is a good will trip to visit other animals, and I see down below some Big Horn Sheep and Rocky Mountain Goats."

The other animals thought it would be great sport to visit these animals they had never seen before; so Buster, seeing a fairly smooth ledge, brought the plane down safely, and how the Big Horns and White Goats scrambled out of sight!

The Animal Aviators laughed at this. Reddy Fox shouted, "Say, you! We are friends come to visit you." Then they noticed one old white-whiskered goat peeking around a ledge; then others, until a crowd of Big Horns and White Goats gradually gathered around.

One old Nanny Goat holding a young kid goat by the front foot, would not come very near, nor would she let her play with Racky Coon when he tried to. "Say, you strange animal," said Mrs. Nanny, "are you trying to get my goat?"

"Say," said Racky, "are you trying to be funny, using slang?"

The other animals let out a shout of laughter at this.

Soon all were having a fine time asking questions and being shown the sights. Near them was a very deep canyon; the walls were about thirty feet apart and almost smooth. Reddy Fox tried looking down but said it made him skittish.

"That's nothing," said a young strong Big Horn sheep, "I go down there quite often."

"Go down there?" said Reddy Fox, "you'd get a good tumble."

"Is that so?" said the Big Horn. "I'll show you." And he rushed to the edge and leaped off toward the other side.

The Animal Aviators went as near the edge as they dared, expecting to see him go kerflop; but nothing like this happened. The Big Horn landed many feet below on the opposite side, just for an instant, then back on the other side. Back and forth he went, dropping many feet at each jump, until they saw him land safely far below.

"That's what all of us sheep and goats do," said Mr. Billy Goat. "On these seemingly smooth walls are places just rough enough to get foot hold enough to spring to the other side. Outside of the Park, that's the way we escape from the hunters."

The Animal Aviators thanked their new friends for all their kindness, and then jumped into their Good Will plane to continue their sight-seeing tour.—*Boylston Dummer.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Pidgeon Fliers'

WE READ of an Australian lad who is said to have solved the problem of unemployment on his own initiative. Anxious to be self-supporting and his own boss, Edgar Pidgeon, of Sydney, aged 15, has launched a successful business of his own. He is the manager and proprietor of "Pidgeon Fliers," a messenger service, and employs a small staff of boys. His "assistant manager" is aged 14 years. "A month ago," he said, "my former employer announced that he would not be able to pay me my wages, so I decided to start on my own. I took an assistant with me and began canvassing for messenger jobs."

This Australian lad's courage and initiative may lead some young Canadians to emulate his example. Even at the tail end of the world depression the young man with ideas can find means of starting something on his own, and perhaps of obtaining a competency without the assistance of the government or the benevolence of his seniors.—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

Brevities

New Yorker: It is hard for Americans to understand the French custom of having riots between the rightists and the leftists. Our contests are between the in-rightists and the left-outists.

Punch: "Can you tell me exactly why the average man is not a hero to his valet?" asks a playwright. Yes, because the average man hasn't got a valet to be not a hero to.

Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch: Recent air-travel improvements have brought Europe nearer to us. There are other objections, too.

In Lighter Vein

All Imagination

The teacher was trying to illustrate the meaning of the word "perseverance." "What is it," she asked, "that carries a man along rough roads and smooth roads, up hills and down, through jungles and swamps and raging torrents?"

The class was silent. Then Willie, whose father was a motor-car dealer, said: "There ain't no such car."—*Capper's.*

Solid Fare

The vicar was appealing from the pulpit on behalf of a poor people's pudding fund. He wound up his appeal with these words:

"What we want, my friends, is not abstract sympathy, but concrete plum puddings."—*The Tatler.*

Water Wanted

"There's the whistle—it's blowing for the fire."

"No, it isn't—it's blowing for the water. They've got the fire."

Signs

When the budget's out of kilter
And the wife is out of cash;
Then I know there'll be a new name
For a dish that's known as hash.

—Answers

"I believe baby's thrown my poems on the fire."

"Don't be silly, dear. He can't read yet."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Refreshment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Melbourne, Australia

TWO girls spending a short vacation in the beautiful Dandenong Ranges, a short distance from Melbourne, were out walking one day, and came upon a cottage where Devonshire teas were served. Needing refreshment, they entered the garden, seated themselves, and waited to be served.

There were several other customers at the tables; and soon it became evident that the couple serving seemed somewhat harassed. Then it occurred to the waiting girls that with such a rush of business the servers might be experiencing difficulty coping with an accumulation of soiled dishes.

Thinking that here was an opportunity to serve, the two went round to the back of the cottage and knocked at the door. It was opened by a little woman, her face rosy from working over the wood fire where she had been busily baking scones; and inquiry brought out the fact that there were piles of dishes to wash.

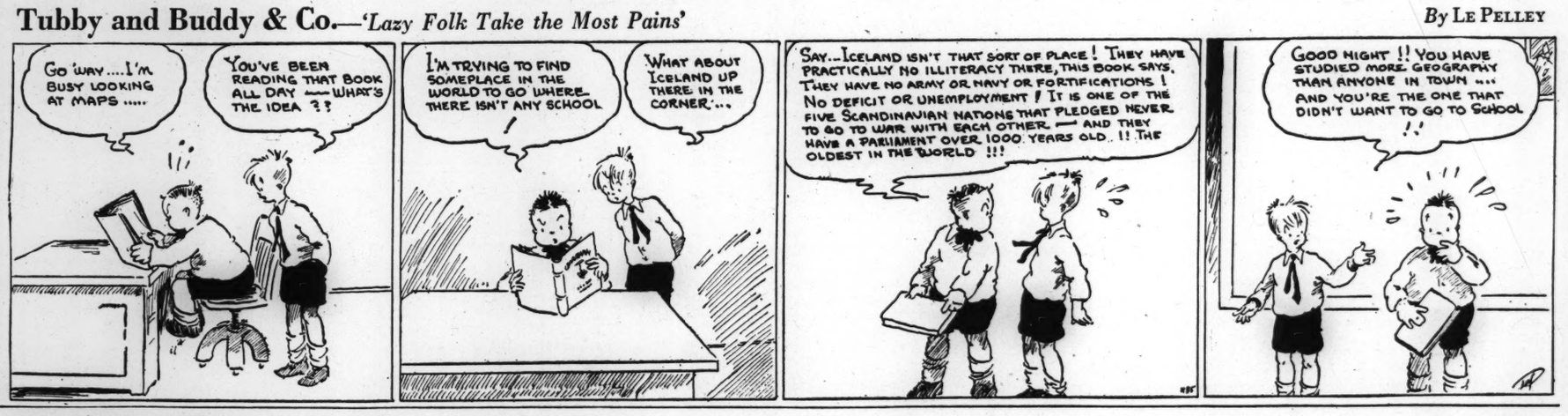
When offered assistance, she said doubtfully, "But I don't know you." However, a few words put her at ease, and she allowed the girls to enter the kitchen, where they at once set to work; and in a short space of time, order was once more restored, giving the husband and wife a much needed lift.

Their work finished, the girls quietly departed without disclosing their identity, beyond the fact that they were staying higher up the mountain with a friend.

Once outside, and on their way home, they rested a while at the side of the road, laughing heartily to think they had not even asked for a glass of water, but rejoicing in the fact that service rendered had brought them a greater sense of refreshment.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Lazy Folk Take the Most Pains'*

By LE PELLEY


GO 'WAY....I'M BUSY LOOKING AT MAPS .....
YOU'VE BEEN READING THAT BOOK ALL DAY — WHAT'S THE IDEA ??
I'M TRYING TO FIND SOMEPLACE IN THE WORLD TO GO WHERE THERE ISN'T ANY SCHOOL !
WHAT ABOUT ICELAND UP THERE IN THE CORNER...
SAY..ICELAND ISN'T THAT SORT OF PLACE ! THEY HAVE PRACTICALLY NO ILLITERACY THERE, THIS BOOK SAYS. THEY HAVE NO ARMY OR NAVY OR FORTIFICATIONS ! NO DEFICIT OR UNEMPLOYMENT ! IT IS ONE OF THE FIVE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONS THAT PLEDGED NEVER TO GO TO WAR WITH EACH OTHER — AND THEY HAVE A PARLIAMENT OVER 1000 YEARS OLD !! THE OLDEST IN THE WORLD !!!
GOOD NIGHT !! YOU HAVE STUDIED MORE GEOGRAPHY THAN ANYONE IN TOWN ... AND YOU'RE THE ONE THAT DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO SCHOOL !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Laugh on Snubs*

By CARMACK

Joan and Betty Ann were all excited over something they had found on the lawn today and they wanted me to come and see what it was-
But when I went up to take a sniff at it -
It leaped right out from under my nose —
And judging by the way Joan and Betty Ann laughed, they knew it was a frog all the time - the big teases!

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

For a Flooded Carburetor

THE following remedy for flooded carburetors has been very satisfactory on all the cars that I have tried:

1. Turn the ignition OFF.
2. Pull hand throttle all the way out.
3. Step on starter and keep it turning for about 30 seconds.
4. Then start the car in normal manner, not using the choke unless necessary.

This method enables a driver to get his car going in a minute, instead of waiting indefinitely for the carburetor to clear.—J. B. R., Washington.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hope in Reciprocity

FEW influences bring out the best in a man more than appreciation of his work. It means to him opportunity and a place in the world. So it is among nations. Few if any interests are more important to them than a market for their products—which means recognition of their talents and opportunity to improve their standard of living.

The continual broadening of trading areas need not be in the long run detrimental to any if carried on within the definition of a good bargain, namely, an agreement to the mutual benefit of the bargainers.

Consequently, it is good news that the American State Department contemplates in the next few months no let-up but rather an increased activity in the effort to conclude trade agreements with other countries on the basis of the reciprocal tariff concessions authorized in the Trade Agreements Act of 1934.

This reciprocal tariff program constitutes, in the estimation of The Christian Science Monitor, possibly the most important single factor in American national policy looking toward both the improvement of economic conditions in the United States and the promotion of international harmony in the world.

Trade with Canada increased materially in both directions during the first six months of operation of the agreement with that country, according to figures recently issued. Farm exports and imports, in which there is special interest, were exactly balanced with a 24 per cent gain in each. United States exports to Cuba increased by $21,000,000 during the first year of the Cuban agreement.

Granting that increases of imports must have accompanied many of the fourteen agreements now in force and that some of these imports may have embarrassed certain American producers, the vast majority of concessions have been made on commodities which America either cannot produce or certainly is not situated to produce efficiently. Any readjustments that displace home production or expose it to sharpened competition undeniably must be made with care and gradualness. But it is difficult to see how an uneconomic industry can take great pride in having to be continually subsidized and sheltered.

There are also export trades to be considered, and it has become a commonplace that if America wishes the rest of the world to buy her grain, copper, cotton, lard, automobiles and so forth she must also buy more abroad. This is especially true of a nation that holds nearly half of the world's gold and is an international creditor expecting to be paid interest on her citizens' investments abroad. Foreign customers cannot well pay in gold—and under protectionist theory why should America wish to import more gold since it is a commodity she produces herself?—they must pay in goods.

This freer interchange of goods tends, gradually, of course, and subject to some outside considerations, toward that more ideal situation in which each region of the earth will produce those goods for which it and its people are adapted and will be able to sell them on their merits without having to hurdle unreasonable and capricious barriers. The world at present is terribly cut up into small national compartments by such barriers, and they have grown up largely by a process of recrimination—one country lifts a wall, a neighbor retaliates and so on.

Now apparently the most hopeful way of easing this situation is by reversing the cumulative process by which it grew. If a few bricks at a time can be taken off the tops of the walls by agreement, we shall be able to get back to neighborliness. This is the hope of the reciprocal tariff policy fostered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. It offers one of the most important possible measures for easing some international tensions and at the same time remedying some of the plain abuses of the Smoot-Hawley tariff as it affects America herself.

For these and other reasons it seems to us that the builders of the Republican platform made a serious mistake when they inserted the plank calling for repeal of the Trade Agreements Act and that the party nominee will do well either to soft-pedal this declaration or to interpret into it the prospect of a substitute act along the same lines with some possible improvements of details. Otherwise tariff policy must be set down as one field in which the program of the present Administration is distinctively constructive.

Spaniards Are Not Russians

A FEW healthy correctives are leavening the dispatches out of Spain. Most of the world still believes that the stark extremes of fascism and communism are the only alternatives for that war-torn country. Should the loyálists win, they would expect Stalin to be invited to Madrid at once, to hoist the hammer and sickle and dedicate a statue to Lenin in the Puerta del Sol.

For those persons, who have looked at the democratic, leftist, constitutional government of Spain only through the distorted lens of red-baiting, a dispatch from Maxwell S. Stewart of the Foreign Policy Association and The Nation, is recommended. Mr. Stewart went immediately to Barcelona, which is the very stronghold of radicalism, to see what sort of program the radicals projected.

"It is true," he cabled The Nation, "that if one judges by externals, the situation has all the earmarks of a proletarian revolution. Actually, however, the probability of an uprising is remote. Spain is having its February, not its October revolution. The power is in the hands of the workers, but the basic structure of capitalism remains unchanged. And the leaders of all radical parties appear to agree that the moment is most inopportune for a drive toward fundamental change."

Mr. Stewart goes on to explain in detail that the powerful anarchist federations are violently opposed to capitalism, but lack a positive program. Communists and Socialists are committed to comparatively mild reforms. Even the radical Trotzky Marxists recognize that much further preparation would be necessary before any successful social revolution could be attempted.

Lest Mr. Stewart erred, there is Walter Duranty to be brought to the witness stand. Mr. Duranty seems to have been immediately impressed with the differences between Spain and Russia, on arriving at Barcelona. "At first sight, there might seem to be a parallel with events in Russia in 1917," he reported to the New York Times, "but historical parallels are proverbially dangerous . . . one misses the point at the outset. The workers' organizations here are far from trying to overthrow the legally elected government, of which they are the most loyal supporters."

Spanish workers, these observations indicate, will not ape Russia. So much do the extreme radicals dislike regimentation that they marched into battle against Saragossa without military formation, each man for himself. Where Russians welcome leadership and are historically accustomed to repression from above, Spaniards are intensely democratic. There are no "masses" in Spain, in the doctrinaire sense. There are only individuals. On this character of the Spaniard rests the hope for continued democratic government after the madness of war is over. Moderation may yet rise above the extremes.

Stretching the Imagination

"TO FIND out how it feels" a Pittsburgh judge is spending three days in prison. The "stretch" is self-imposed. Judge Musmanno, who becomes president judge of the criminal court, has done no wrong. It is his way of finding out whether those who assert prisons "are like country clubs" are right.

It is permissible to doubt that he will find out very much. Keepers with a streak of brutality are likely to become less harsh in their attitude, fellow convicts somewhat shy of unburdening themselves, to this "prisoner" who goes home at night. That sense of despair that numbs the first offender as the steel lock grates behind him must remain outside the ken of one who knows he has but to say the word for that lock to open.

Admitting the humane motive governing the gesture does not shut out the conviction that the judge's three-day incarceration may result in that little knowledge which sometimes is dangerous. The jungle of politics which chokes justice in so many penitentiaries may never be seen. And that enlightened penologist, Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, asks who shall apprehend the mentality of a man, serving a sentence of twenty-five years, who makes a calendar extending over that period and each twenty-four hours painstakingly crosses off another day.

Perhaps a few unannounced visits and inspections in various types of prisons—fortified by such a sympathetic attitude as that evinced by Judge Musmanno—would better equip authorities than a brief stay as guests behind the bars to deal with offenders.

A World Safe for Saxophonists

REMINISCENT of the day frankfurt makers sought to take the bite out of the name "hot dog" by organized barking at it, saxophonists are reported banding together for the purpose of winning "admiration and respect."

A worthy objective. And already half won. There is no dearth of admiration for saxists. But respect is another matter. You may admire a saxophonist's ability to keep on tooting the thing by the hour, but if you live next door to him you can't respect him for it.

Just why saxophonists should choose this already troubled moment in world history to remind people that the League of Nations failed even to rid the world of saxophones is hard to say, unless the dangers to the profession have become acute since the advent of "swing" music. It is reported, for instance, that the National Association of Saxophone Players have issued a "declaration of independence," which suggests that somebody at the meeting said, "Boys, if we don't swing together, we'll swing separately."

Mitla Main Street

Book News of the Day

SOME researchists studying and writing about the Zapoteco-speaking Indians of Oaxaca state, southern Mexico, might produce vivid word pictures of daily life among a semiprimitive, endemic people. Others would ferret out the vanishing folk-lore, the myths, legends, shrines and rites of a nation at its height when the Aztecs were young.

But Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons has accomplished both in her latest addition to ethnological knowledge, MITLA, TOWN OF THE SOULS (University of Chicago Press, $4). By her "Main Street" approach to recording the social life of these pueblo dwellers, she has done for the "townspeople" of Mitla what Tozzer did for the Maya of Yucatan and the Lacondones of Chiapas, or what J. Eric Thompson accomplished for "his" Mayas of Honduras.

Mitla lies on what was once an ancient trade route. Peddling things is still its chief business. The Mitleyeno is a man of parts, a trader, farmer, ropemaker, thatcher or brickmaker, candlemaker or musician. The price of everything under the sun is his primary concern, but the motive for this could scarcely be called competitive or for the accumulation of wealth.

* * *

"The interest in price is quite shameless," the author writes. "We are talking of an earthquake. . . . 'Pardon us,' murmurs Felicitas, and in the same breath, 'How much did you pay for your sandals?' There is nothing I wear or use, nothing I refer to of which the cost is not asked by every new acquaintance—how much to fly from Oaxaco to the coast, to train to Mexico, to New York? Where do I get the money to travel? What does my son earn? What do I pay at the hotel?"

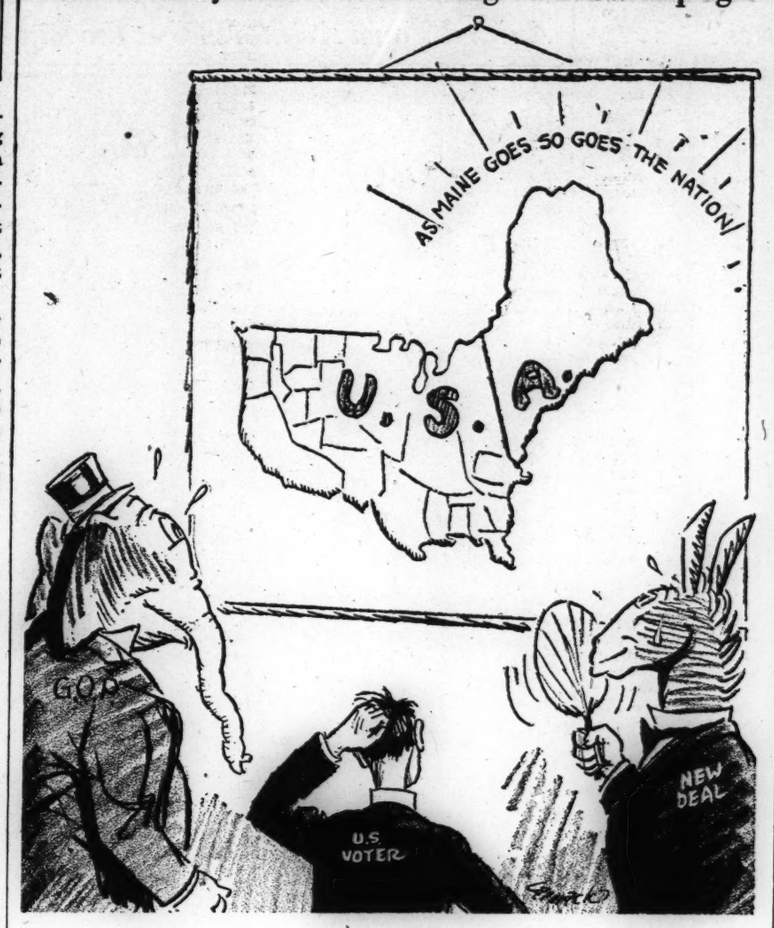
On the other hand, if the Mitleyenos are curious about other people's business, they are frank about their own. "Not like the mountain people," says Dr. Parsons, "who are *muy retirado*, or *muy cerrado*, very isolated and secretive." She made three visits to Mitla, joining in the life of the town and making many friends. They would ask questions for hours about the high buildings in New York, the sail boats they had never seen, steamers, planes and language differences. Yet for all their questioning there was one subject that had no interest—politics. Beyond asking whether *Nueva York* had a king or a president, they left the United States Government entirely alone.

* * *

Most of Mitla's families live in dwellings partly built from the stone of pre-Columbian ruins. In tradition, many monuments antedate the sun. In 1580 Mitla had eleven colonies and was *mitad del mundo*, the middle of the world. Town of Souls refers to the subterranean buildings where ancient Indian royalty lies entombed. "Mictlan" or "Mitlan" was the Aztec equivalent.

The conquest of the town by these later Indians was accomplished in much the same way that capitalism is developing there today—not by violence or dictum, but by peaceful penetration. From the center of an ancient culture, Mitla will probably change to just another second-rate modern town in the next decade or so. Already an electric grinding mill has been introduced where a good-sized bowlful of corn can be ground for four centavos, a task that takes the housewife most of a morning if she must use her grinding stones. H. B. N.

As It Usually Looks at This Stage of the Campaign



Scanning the Barometer

American Politicana

HAVE you heard that almost century-old saying about the fall election in Maine in the year of a presidential campaign pointing the way the nation will go in November? Well, on the fourteenth day of September residents of the Pine Tree state will go to the polls to register their preference for three members of the United States House of Representatives, a Senator and the state Governor.

That old saying is really unreliable, for Maine has long been normally Republican. Since 1900 it supported a Democratic presidential candidate only once, and that was in 1912 when Woodrow Wilson first ran for the presidency. However, when he ran again in 1916, Maine regained its Republican complexion and supported Charles Evans Hughes.

"As Maine Goes, So Goes the Union" was apparently originated in the presidential campaign of 1840 when William Henry Harrison and John Tyler opposed Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. At that time Maine proved to be consistent for the Whigs. It elected a Whig governor in September, and also gave its ten electoral votes to Harrison in November. During the campaign the Whigs sang: "Oh, have you heard how old Maine went? She went well bent for Governor Kent."

But to get back to what Maine may do on Sept. 14, consider its record in 1928 and 1932. The Republican vote of the Pine Tree state in 1928 more than doubled the support given to Alfred E. Smith. Four years later the Republican majority had shrunk so that Mr. Hoover's margin over Franklin D. Roosevelt was only approximately 13 per cent of the total vote. If Democratic strength has grown since 1932 in Maine, it will be indicated in this September balloting; and that is all.

Whoever wins in Maine in this pre-election test will herald the result as highly significant. If the Democrats win, it will be portentous; but if the Republicans come out ahead, it will mean very little, inasmuch as Maine is normally for the "G. O. P." Let the Democrats overturn a normally Republican state, or the Republicans overturn a normally Democratic state; and either would be worthy of considerable boasting.

There rests now in the Library of Congress a careful study of this subject made by Claude E. Robinson, a university professor. He says that the relatively high frequency with which Maine indicates in September the national result to occur in November does not mean that the state actually constitutes in itself a political barometer. It merely attests that both this state and the nation have been predominantly Republican during the last 80 years.

The professsor points out the falsity of the theory that the Maine gubernatorial election has anything to do with the national presidential election; for it has held true only about 67 per cent of the time. He thinks that Maine gained fame as a political barometer through happenso, not by prescience.

"There used to be," said Alfred E. Smith in 1928, after the Maine victory of the Republicans in September, "an old saying, 'As Maine goes, so goes the Union, except when a Democratic president is elected.' I never was optimistic enough to think Maine would be anything other than Republican."

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

Mirror of World Opinion

An Answer on Taxes

GOVERNOR LANDON made the point that "indirect" taxes, taxes concealed in the retail prices of food, clothing, manufactured goods, were only 41 per cent of all federal revenue in 1932, and that they stand at 51 per cent in 1936.

That painted a pretty Republican picture of an administration picking the pockets of the poor by "hidden" and secret tax devices.

But there was no repeal in 1932 and no $505,000,000 federal beer and liquor tax in 1932. The difference in the percentage of "hidden taxes" is due to repeal. . . .

If we subtract the $505,000,000 of liquor taxes from the $2,139,000,000 of "indirect" taxes for the fiscal year 1936, to make a fair comparison with 1932, then the percentage of "hidden" taxes, exclusive of liquor, is 38.5 per cent of our total revenue and not 51 per cent. . . .

Why did Governor Landon select, as he did, the year 1932 as his basis for comparison with 1936? The fiscal year 1932 was not the last Hoover year. The fiscal year 1933, ended June 30, 1933, was the last Hoover year.

And between 1932 and 1933, under Hoover, the percentage of hidden taxes on the consumer leaped from 41.4 per cent to 58.2. Why did Landon talk about 1932 and omit 1933?

The true picture of hidden, indirect taxes on the consumer is that they increased from 41 per cent to 58 per cent under Hoover and that they decreased, if we except liquor taxes, to 38.5 per cent under Roosevelt.—*New York Post.*

Landon at Buffalo

ENTHUSIASTIC as we have been about the humane objectives of the New Deal as contrasted with the crass selfishness of the old order, we have felt the Roosevelt administration's greatest weakness to be its fiscal policy. . . .

As a campaigning proposition, therefore, Governor Landon is drawing bead on a real target when in his Buffalo speech he assails his opposition's performance in matters of money, and the raising and spending thereof. . . .

Such a line of attack cannot help having an enlightening effect, so far as the nation's voters are concerned, and a stimulating and prodding effect as it concerns the Roosevelt administration, wherein there has been too much smugness toward its own tax policy and too much winking at waste in the public spending.

Landon's analysis of the latest tax bill constitutes a devastating indictment of a measure which as it now stands is a hazardous and half-baked law, change of which should be Item Number One on the agenda of the next Congress. What he says about need for the complete overhauling of our whole tax structure, federal and state, is equally sound—a task for which, by the way, there has been little stomach in either Democratic or Republican quarters of the present government, or in any recent administration.

And particularly we applaud the expression of his general taxation philosophy, which favors elimination of hidden and substitution of visible taxes on ability to pay. In his vigorous assault on the sales tax, he, by the way, will once again bring sorrow, not to say anger, to one William Randolph Hearst, whose affection for the sales tax is rivaled only by his love for the teachers' oath.

That President Roosevelt is equally committed against the sales tax principle detracts nothing from the force of the Republican's courage in declaring himself on this important issue.

We trust that before the campaign is over he will enlarge his views to include the daddy of all hidden taxes—the tariff. . . .

The net effect on the public of the Buffalo speech, we believe, will be one of delight that the campaign from the Republican side is coming around to issues and that the season of homespun banalities is passing.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tax-Exempt Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in reading your editorial entitled "Bonds Without Buyers." A good deal of this article is pertinent and in accordance with the facts, but whoever advised you regarding the tax-exempt features of government bonds did not give you correct information.

Government bonds are fully exempt only from the 4 per cent normal tax and exempt from surtax only to the extent of $5000 of principal. Therefore anyone in the upper brackets (the millionaires you mention) owning in excess of $5000 worth of government bonds must pay regular surtax rates. In effect, this makes Liberty bonds practically no better investment with respect to the tax feature than any other taxable bond. The only bonds that are tax exempt are municipal and state bonds. I favor a constitutional amendment making these taxable. GEORGE T. KEATING

New York, N. Y.

[Editor's Note: A constitutional amendment, as the writer indicates, would be necessary and is desirable in order to stop tax-exempt issues by states and municipalities. It would also have the merit of establishing permanently what is now statutory practice with reference to surtaxes.]

Be Vigilant

THE first step—and to take it would reduce our national differences to matters of mere method—is to recognize the existence of an ideal higher not merely than the ideal of the state in the authoritarian sense, but higher even than national patriotism as we know it in this country at its best. For the ideals of Christianity transcend all national frontiers.

They impose the theory of trusteeship in its . . . most honorable interpretation; they prohibit absolutely the retention of territory or the subjection of peoples from motives of self-interest, even if the motives be dignified by some such phrase as the welfare of the Empire. Sacrifice is more consonant with the teachings of Christianity than aggrandisement, and to school a subject people to the exercise of political freedom is a greater achievement for a civilized power than to rule it against its will for its material good. These are plain and uncontested truths, and this country has recognized and acted on them in the past. All that need be asked is that it shall be both vigilant and honest and, if need be, self-sacrificing in its application of them in the future.—*The Spectator* (London).

The Wide Horizon

The Lesson of Scotland Yard

By Robert H. Hutchinson

Excerpts from an article in August Harpers

WE ARE accustomed to think of England as a place in which law and order reign supreme and every policeman is a gentleman. That conception may be comparatively correct, but let us not make the mistake of assuming that it was always so. Look back upon the England of only a few years ago and you will discover a condition of society strangely similar to our own of the past decade. There were gangsters, racketeers, and crooked police. How, then, did the English get rid of them? . . .

In two ways. First, of course, by improving the technical efficiency of the police. Second (and vastly more important), by commissioning as policemen men chosen and trained to make a good impression, not only on criminals, but on the public as well. This second point at first thought may seem relatively unimportant, but the authorities at Scotland Yard pinned their faith to the fundamental truth that it is impossible to make any police system efficient which does not enjoy public support, confidence, and even popularity. *The policeman must be liked.* He represents the principle of law and order and, therefore, he must be made popular.

* * *

This is a point of view which the French, for example, have never been able to grasp. "There is no human institution," says a recent French book, "which inspires so much distrust and enmity as the police." Well, who's to blame—the police or the public? In Paris in 1929, the centenary of the Municipal Police, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was publicly awarded to a gallant gendarme for having made over one thousand arrests—as though that were to his credit. . . . No English Bobby with such a record would care to have it known. Certainly no medal would be awarded him.

If the police are to reach their highest efficiency, the public must stand behind them; and to achieve that relationship the policeman must be made popular. Here is the foundation of Britain's success. . . . We have sent men to Scotland Yard to study the English methods of combating crime and we have had their men over here to teach us, and, all they have done was to swap points on technicalities and come to the conclusion that the two methods were not so very different after all. The result has been that . . . we have learned practically nothing. . . .

* * *

People sometimes wonder what would happen if our gangsters should run up against the efficiency of Scotland Yard. Who would win?

Let us see. Not long ago eight gangsters from Chicago went to London. . . . The English were a slow and simple-minded folk and their police didn't even carry guns. It would be easy. . . .

Result: those eight Chicago financiers and art collectors found themselves the guests of the British Government. There was no palaver about income tax either; they were punished for exactly what they had done, and they got it quickly. . . .

There was nothing clairvoyant or superhuman about the way in which those gangsters were caught. It was simply the work of methodical, patient, and incorruptible men, collaborating with policemen who themselves were incorruptible and dared not be otherwise. Those gangsters quickly found out that the London Bobby was not going to walk down the street and face the other way for a consideration. To attribute the failure of that gang to the superior *methods* of the London police would be to miss the point; their methods are no better than our own. It is a matter of character plus reputation, and here again we come to the heart of the whole system. The English policeman is held in such high esteem by the public that he does not dare, even if he wished, to risk his reputation by accepting a bribe. It would be the end of him, politically and socially. . . .

* * *

We have never stood behind our police. . . . The feuds of the last century, lynchings, bootlegging, and racketeering, were permitted to go on without public condemnation, making the task of the police infinitely more difficult. Not Barabbas is our enemy but the crook in high office, and as long as he remains in power we cannot trust our police and they cannot trust us. What plainer illustration could be found to support the main thesis of this article, namely, that the police force is relatively impotent to put down crime until it has won the confidence of the public? . . .

Possibly our police would not like to be instructed in a milder technic in handling people. There is a mistaken idea in this country that a man is not a man unless he is tough. . . . In London when a thug looks at a Bobby he knows that the whole nation stands behind that officer of the law and likes him. . . . The enforcement of law and order cannot rest upon distrust and brutality; it must grow out of a spirit of friendship between the citizen and that representative of his government which he most frequently sees—the policeman.